McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T, TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—The impression seems to be gaining strength that the country is safe for a year or two yet.

—Tilden's clutch on the Presidency is steadily weakening, and he cannot spit on his hands.

—It is a mightily suggestive fact that the only party in this country against which there is any suspicion anywhere that it will, under any circumstances, or because of any possible provocation, resort to a new rebellion, is the Democratic party.

—Peter Cooper's banner county seems to have been Butler of Kentucky. The vote there stood 449 for Tilden and 448 for Cooper. The citizens of the county think they are entitled to a branch Cooper Institute, and they seem to be justified in their faith.

—The Democratic plan of counting the vote seems to have been this: Don't wait for any returns, but manufacture figures enough to establish a plausible claim. Then, if the actual returns don't agree with the figures a basis is secured upon which to shout "fraud." Then yell "fraud" till the last minute.

—It looks now as if we should have a handsome majority in Louisiana on the face of the returns, without looking into the Democratic frauds; though, as we understand it, the Board can legally take no option in the matter—if frauds and violence suffcient to change the result in any voting precint are proved, the vote of that poll *must* be rejected.

—The returns which the Boards of Canvassers of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina make to the State officers must be certified by the State officials; and behind this certificate no power in the United States, neither Congress nor any other, can go. They are conclusive. All the more, therefore, must we have a fair count. and everything promises that we shall have.

—Mr. Murat Halstead has reached this portentous conclusion in regard to the political situation: "I am now inclined to think Hayes will have a majority of one of the electoral vote, though there is danger that a vote may be changed through bribery or other influence. But there will be a thundering row in Congress."

—The term "Bulldozers," which is so variously printed in the New Orleans dispatches, is the name applied to an organization of armed white men, whose ostensible business it is to keep the negroes from stealing the cotton crop. On election day, however, the "Bulldozers" go gunning for negroes who manifest a disposition to vote the Republican ticket.

—The high moral tone of the Democratic party crops out continually. The New York correspondent of *The Cincinnati Enquirer* telegraphs to that paper: "The Democratic leaders here claim to have made satisfactory arrangements with Pinchback, the mulatto leader of Louisiana, whose influence is said to be paramount with the two negro members of the Returning Board. There is a beam of light for the Democracy from this opening." It looks more like a beam of darkness.

—Sundry citizens of Mississippi have petitioned the President to have the vote of that state investigated, as well as that of Louisiana. It will be well, since our Democratic friends have become so earnestly in favor of an honest vote, to comply with the request, and then let the vote of Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, be subjected to like investigation, and after the South has been thoroughly overhauled, let the cities of New York and Brooklyn show up, (there were 30,000 illegal votes polled in those cities if there was one), and then the proper thing to do, would be to see how many Kentuckians voted to secure Indiana to Tilden. In fact, let an honest effort be made to throw out every illegal vote cast at the late election. No honest man can object to this, and if all such votes should be thrown out, we have an abiding faith that Tilden and Hendricks will not have 100 electors. No harm can come to honest men, and no honest man will object. With President Grant, we believe that: "No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud." Let the investigations proceed.

The Next Congress.

The exact political character of the next Congress cannot be certainly stated. The present Senate contains forty-four Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats. Eleven States are represented by Republicans, whose terms will expire next March, and six States by Democrats whose terms will expire at the same time. Nine States, comprising Illinois, Kansas, Maine Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Carolina and Louisiana, will have Republican Legislatures, assuring Republican Senators. The Legislatures of eight—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and New Jersey—will be Democrats. Therefore, the next Senate will have forty-one Republicans to thirty-three Democrats, a majority of eight.

The present House has 169 Democrats, 109 Republicans, and 14 Liberals, giving the Democrats a majority of 46. The next House, or Forty-fifth Congress, will show large Republican gains. But the statistics are yet incomplete, and the Democratic majority may be considerably reduced or even entirely wiped out. Besides the October gains in Ohio, Indiana and Colorado, the Republicans gained Congressmen in Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania delegation stands as follows:

1 Chapman Freeman R
2 Charles O'Neal R
3 S J Randall D
4 W D Kelley R
5 A C Harmer R *g*
6 William Ward R
7 Isaac N Evans R
8 Hiester Clymer D
9 A Herr Smith R
10 Samuel A Bridges D
11 F D Collins D
12 H B Wright D *g*
13 James B Reilly D
14 J W Killinger R
15 E Overton R *g*
16 John I Mitchell R
17 J L Campbell R *g*
18 William S Stenger D
19 Levi Maish D
20 L A Mackey D
21 Jacob Turney D
22 Russel Errett R *g*
23 T M Bayne R *g*
24 W L Shallenberger R
25 Harry White R *g*
26 J M Thompson R *g*
27 L F Wasson R *g*

The Republicans have gained Harmer in the fifth, Overton in the fifteenth, Campbell in the seventeeth, Errett in the twenty-second, Bayne in the twenty-third, White in the twenty-fifth, Thompson in the twenty-sixth and Watson in the twenty-seventh—eight in all, and the Democrats have gained Wright in the twelfth. The old delegation stood 10 Republicans and 17 Democrats. The new delegation stands 17 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The Republicans gain eight and the Democrats one —Col. Wright, in the Luzerne district.

Precautions at the Capital.

At least 12,000 Troops and 30 Ships of War at Command.

In military and naval circles at Washington it is believed that orders will soon be issued directing preparation to be made for the concentration of a sufficient force at Washington to quiet all apprehensions that are felt in the country of revolutionary demonstrations occurring to interfere with the counting of the electoral vote or with the inauguration of the legally chosen President. Army officers state that a force of 12,000 infantry and artillery could in two or three weeks time be assembled in the forts near Washington, and well-informed officers in the Navy Department say that about thirty of the most formidable ships of war in service are now in harbors on the coast between Maine and Mississippi, comprising all the iron clads fitted out when hostilities with Spain were considered imminent. All these vessels could be readily brought to Washington if an emergency should arise requiring their presence. It may be stated positively that the Administration does not regard the blustering of politicians or the threats of partisan newspapers as indicating a purpose on the part of any considerable body of citizens to resist the consummation of the election in case the legally ascertained result does not correspond with their wishes. President Grant and his advisers believe that the masses of the people of both parties will acquiesce in the result. Whatever it may be, no needless expense will be incurred nor groundless fears aroused by the concentration of armed forces at the capital unless such a step should be required by a menace to the public peace, which ought not to be disregarded. At the same time it may as well be known to all men who imagine that lawlessness may install a President whom the laws do not elect that any attempt in that direction would be madness. The President, mindful of his oath, will see to it that the Constitution and the laws are enforced, and will have ample power at his command to do so. No mob will interfere with the orderly count of the votes of the States by the two Houses of Congress or with the inauguration of the successful candidate.

Ballots, Bullets and Bulldozing.

A shameful thing should have a shameful name; and it is well that the barbarities of Louisiana and Mississippi should pass into history under the stigma of a barbarous etymology. Those who may hereafter pursue the study of Americanisms will not find the origin of this coarse and cruel word obscure. A "bulldoze" once meant the frightful and often fatal violence to which slaves who had specially offended were subjected. The word now may mean intimidation, or more and worse than intimidation—flogging, shooting, hanging, burning—the design of which is to teach either white or black voters the errors of Republicanism and the wickedness of voting for the Republican candidates. In some instances this policy of fright or of torture has been so persistently pursued that locally it has extinguished the obnoxious party altogether, leaving magnificent prima facie Democratic majorities, and a record of "votes cast" too one-sided to require any prolonged scrutiny. The poorest wretch in every civilized state, if discovered dead, receives the post-mortem honor of an inquest, but the Democratic watchmen in Louisiana consider the mysterious disappearance of entire constituencies as beneath their notice. They decline to take into account the somewhat unsatisfactory dissemination of political truth by the persuasive pistol, the rhetorical rope, the convincing cowhide, and by all the other implements of the fine art of "bulldozing." O no! Let us have an investigation upon the "basis of the votes actually cast!" Let us not be guilty of the reprehensible curiosity which goes peeping and prying behind returns. These, indeed, may be sophisticated. Is there not a grim irony in that phrase now so often in the mouths of desperate politicians—"the basis of the vote actually cast?" It would seem to be somewhat more consistent with law and equality, and justice and reason, and good faith, to set up a moderate hue and cry for the vote which was not actually cast; or if investigation must be confined to the mere contents of the ballot-boxes, would it be intolerable usurpation, a deplorable violation of the rights of freedom, to ask how they got there?

We are told, that there is cause to believe that the record of neither party in Louisiana is perfectly clean, and that upon both sides there has been no lack of "bulldozing." If we admit this, it only proves how urgent is the necessity of a broad and general investigation of the returns. There is now an opportunity of ckecking, and indeed of stamping out this prepostarous and abominable method, or no method, of conducting elections, before it passes into a precedent at once obstinate and noisome. "Bulldozing," tampering with the ballot-boxes, sophisticating the returns—all the miserable machinery by which the pests of Democracy seek to restrain its healthy and happy influences—why not deal with them now, and, so far as possible, thoroughly? The mass of the American people is an honest one. Each of its party divisions has too much honor to desire a temporary ascendency at the expense of the national honor and reputation. An American President made such by a great electoral fraud, would present the sorriest and most shameful spectacle ever witnessed in this Western world. Nor can those states in which the laws are respected and the moralities of the franchise preserved afford to be linked to these badly governed provinces, these bodies of political death. Do those who oppress, murder, or cheat the negro constituencies know what a doleful fate they may be preparing for themselves, what terrible passions they may awaken, what sanguinary revenges they may provoke? The time for guarding against a great social catastrophe is just now. At any rate, let us have the testimony upon which an unbiased judgment may be made up! The whole people want the truth respecting a part of the people, whose good conduct has become a condition of the national salvation. Let us have no "bulldozing" of facts and evidence.—[New York Tribune.

—Fewer charges of fraud and more truth would be acceptable from both sides in the South.

Close of the Exposition.

The great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was formally closed on Friday, the 10th inst., and has now passed into history. The closing day was rainy, but a large and enthusiastic company was present, including many distinguished personages, and every one felt that the Exhibition had been a success. The ceremony of closing began in the morning by a federal salute of thirteen guns. A little after one P. M., the city troops entered the main building and formed a hollow square around the platform which had been erected at the northern end. The Governor of Pennsylvania and those of several other states were on the platform, together with President Grant, several members of his cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister, and several other distinguished guests.

After music by the orchestra, Hon. E. D. Morrill, one of the commissioners, eloquently reviewed the work incident to the organization and subsequent labors of the Centennial Commission, the board of finance and the women's centennial commission. There was further speaking by Mr. Welch, A. T. Goshen, director general, followed by singing "America," during which was displayed the original flag of the American Union first displayed by Commodore John Paul Jones, on the "Bon Homme Richard." Upon the conclusion of the singing General Hawley announced that the President would give a telegraphic signal for stopping the great Corliss Engine, and at the same moment would announce the close of the Exhibition. President Grant accordingly rose and gave the required signal by a wave of his hand, accompanied by the declaration: "I declare the Centennial International Exhibition of 1876 now closed." By a prearranged system of telegraphy and gongs it was speedily communicated to the exhibitors, and by ocean telegraph to London. The vast crowd then united in singing the Doxology. On receiving the signal the engineer shut off the steam from the great engine in Machinery Hall, and its ponderous wheels soon ceased to revolve, and the vast and complicated machine which for one hundred and fifty-nine days had supplied the power to the numerous exhibitors, became an inert mass.

The success of the Exhibition in all respects has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Its management has been able, and the vast crowds which have gone to the Quaker city, have been well provided for, and as a general thing at a reasonable price. The state of Pennsylvania has nobly kept her pledges, and the people of Philadelphia, by their energy and hospitality, have won praises from all.

The cash receipts during the entire Exhibition are not far from four millions of dollars. The growth of interest in it, on the part of the public, is shown by the following comparison: The average receipts per day in May were $9,773; in June, $13,308; July, $12,238; August, $15,395; September, $35,694; October, $44,647. The cost of the entire Exhibition has been somewhat over seven millions. It is said there will be in bank after paying the running expenses, a million and a half of dollars, which should properly be paid to the general government, its last grant of that amount having been made as a loan; but the stockholders claim that as the loan was made after the stock was issued, their claims will have precedence, and they propose to contest their rights to this balance on these grounds. If paid to the stockholders they will receive about 65 per cent. of their stock.

The Exhibition which has just closed cannot fail to accomplish much good in various ways. It has opened the eyes of the old world to the immense progress made in this Republic, in the industrial arts. In many classes of industries our triumphs are signal and complete, and have filled our foreign visitors with surprise. We had never made any such display in the old world exhibitions, and but few Europeans had any idea of our proficiency. Some of the French mechanics professed to believe that the American goods competing with their own were really French products with American names, while others who could find nothing else to say, complained that we had stolen their designs. In many classes of goods our people are ready to admit the superiority of European workmanship, and in these classes our mechanics must now strive to improve on their former efforts, and in this they will be greatly aided by the object teaching afforded by the Exhibition.

Democratic Intimidation of Colored Voters.

Commenting on the gross Democratic intimidation of colored voters practiced in certain of the Southern States, whereby the votes of whole parishes and counties are rendered liable to be thrown out in such a way that the whites will profit by their own wrong, the "Evening Chronicle" thinks the fact—

Cannot fail to increase the apprehension already existing in the minds of reflecting men, concerning the propriety of extending the suffrage to the uneducated negroes of the south.

Rather, we should say, it cannot fail to quicken the public conscience in relation to the imperative necessity of maintaining those constitutional rights through whose unhindered operation alone can "the uneducated negroes of the south" be expected to progress into better civilization and knowledge, and "rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things." When the nation freed the negroes it had no alternative but to make them citizens, and when we made them citizens the constitution left us no alternative but to treat them as white citizens. Dr. Bellows, of New York, in a sermon preached a few days ago, put the right rule in an illustrative case. "Right here in this city of New York," he said, "we submit to the choice of officers by the votes of recently naturalized foreigners, ignorant of our institutions, because there is no escape short of pushing aside constitutional rights." The right of the ignorant native negroes in the south where they had a majority of votes to choose officers is just as firmly imbedded in the constitution; and the Southern states of the Union, not less than those of the North, must learn to endure manfully their part of the disadvantages of equal law and universal suffrage. And if they will not learn it willingly, they must be made to learn it under correction.—[Pittsburgh Commercial.

Closing the Books.

The department of admissions of the Centennial Exhibition has just finished the count of the visitors to the grounds on Friday last—closing day—and thus complete the official record of admissions during the six months extending from May 10th to November 10th. The daily admissions were as follows.

Month.	*Day.*	*Paid.*	*Total.*	*Receipts.*
May	19	378,980	613,495	$189,499 35
June	26	695,666	952,177	347,833 40
July	26	636,518	906,447	318,199 25
Aug	27	908,684	1,175,814	415,659 25
Sept	26	2,130,921	2,439,689	978,056 00
Oct	26	2,334,520	2,663,879	1,166,811 50
Nov	9	918,956	1,038,391	453,700 00
Total	159	8,004,325	9,789,392	$3,813,749 75

A recapitulation of the above shows the following:

Number of days open	159
Paid admissions	8,004,325
Free admissions	1,785,067
Total admissions	9,789,392
Grand total of receipts	$3,813,789 75
Average daily cash admissions	50,341
Average daily total admissions	61,568
Average daily receipts	$23,985 85

The work of packing up is going on rapidly and the buildings begin to present a dreary aspect. Yesterday the narrow gauge railroad ceased running, and the Woman's Pavilion closed. The daily attendance has fallen off to less than five thousand, and it is probable that this will be the last week that visitors will be admitted by paying a fee.

Its Name is Impudence.

Democracy is in a tight place, but it is equal to the emergency. It stands up like a little man, and refusing to see, hear, taste, or smell, the frauds of its allies in the cotton states, boldly and defiantly yells that there must be a fair count of the "votes actually cast." It imagines the people are all fools, and will be deceived by such stuff as that. A fair count of the votes honestly cast is what they don't want, but what they will probably get. And then the party which forged thirty thousand naturalization papers, which counted in John T. Hoffman, which stole New York from Grant and handed it over to Seymour, and which in this very election has polled (and knows it) more illegal votes in New York than it has majority, will hold up its hands in holy horror and cry fraud. The chief devil yet on earth must be named Impudence, and is manifestly leader of the Democratic party.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

—There is, we firmly believe, no need of further anxiety regarding the result in either South Carolina, Florida, or Louisiana, and that a little patience is all that is needed to establish conclusively that Governor Hayes will be given the electoral votes of those states.

——Judge Mayer is holding court in Clearfield.

The Compensations of Defeat.

It must be a serious disappointment to Gov. Tilden to be led up to "within one of it;" to suppose for one whole day that he had reached the summit of his ambition; to know that he had received a majority of the popular vote and receive congratulations as the President elect, and then to have the whole fair fabric of his hopes tumble to pieces before him. We are aware that he has been sanguine of success from the moment of his nomination; indeed, from the time his name began to be prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination, he has been serenely confident of securing both the nomination and election. When others of his party weskened, his faith was unshaken; he was more than hopeful from the beginning, maintaining under all circumstances that his election was a certainty. Nor has his confidence wavered since the returns began to come in from South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, showing that he had lost those three states, and with them the Presidency. He still holds that he has been elected, and being a person of obstinate temper, it is very likely he will continue of that mind until the last hope goes out with the promulgation of the official count in the three disputed states. To come so near an election after the laborious campaign which he has personally superintended, and all the excitement and anxiety through which he must have passed, must be an aggravation as well as a disappointment. It is the old story of Tantalus. He reached out for the prize of his ambition; for twenty-four hours supposed he had it in his grasp, and then it melted away in his hand. He may console himself with the reflection that he is not the first or only American statesman who has suffered just such disappointment, though he is the first to come so near the Presidency and lose it. Others before him have counted as confidently as he on filling the Presidential office and have died without the sight, and other candidates have received a majority of the popular vote and still been unsuccessful.

He may find still further consolation in reflecting upon the difficulties and embarrassments he has escaped. When he considers the great multitude of reformers who have been howling from the stump and writing blazing articles in newspapers, and carrying torches, and staggering under banners and transparencies and other stimulants in his behalf; when he thinks of the long fast they have kept and the great hunger there is on them, and then of the comparatively small number of offices he would have at his disposal to meet the demands of their insatiate appetites, he cannot but be consoled. For Governor Tilden has been long enough in politics to know that the advent of a new party to power means, more than anything else, a sweeping change in all the government offices. In front of every place at his disposal he would have found his earnest reformers, from twenty-five to fifty deep, all eager to serve the country and unwilling to be denied the privilege. The Governor would have found it impossible to gratify all of them; impossible, we suspect, to gratify more than a very insignificant minority without making trouble for himself and for the country, and repudiating his own professions with regard to reform in the civil service. He may, if he will, find great comfort in this view of the case. He is spared the responsibility of choosing between answering the expectations of his party and making a general distribution of the offices, or offending the party and perhaps breaking it to pieces by fulfilling his promises and carrying into practice operation the ideas he has advanced concerning political reform. Whichever horn of the dilemma he might choose he would have been in trouble. Without doubt he would desire to make a good administration, and to put only able and honest men in office, but it is equally certain that this is not by any means what would be expected of him by the men who voted for him. The embarrassment of choosing between party and principle, and the innumerable annoyances and discomforts of being compelled to receive and listen to the claims of several hundred thousand bearers of torches and transparencies, Gov. Tilden escapes by defeat. The disappointment is great, of course; but as we have pointed it out, it has its compensations. We commend to the Governor the philosophic contemplation of the trouble he has so narrowly escaped. There's solid comfort in that aspect of defeat.—*New York Tribune.*

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

The Aged Stranger.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

The following lines have not lost any of their savor by age, and will bear reproduction at this time:

"I was with Grant," the stranger said;
Said the farmer: "Say no more,
But rest thee here at my cottage porch,
For thy feet are weary and sore."

"I was with Grant," the stranger said;
Said the farmer: "Say no more,
I prithee sit at my frugal board,
And eat of my humble store."

"How fares my boy—my soldier boy,
Of the old ninth army corps?
I warrant he bore him gallantly
In the smoke and the battle's roar!"

"I know him not," said the aged man,
"And as I remarked before,
I was with Grant"—"Nay, nay I know,"
Said the farmer, "say no more.

"He fell in the battle—I see, alas!
Thou'dst smooth these tidings o'er—
Nay; speak the truth, whatever it be,
Though it rends my bosom's core.

"How fell he—with his face to the foe,
Upholding the flag he bore?
O, say not that my boy disgraced
The uniform he wore!"

"I cannot tell," said the aged man,
"And should have remarked before,
That I was with Grant—in Illinois,
Some three years before the war."

Then the farmer spake him never a word,
But beat with his fist full sore,
That aged man who had worked for Grant
Some three years before the war.

The Farmer.

A farmer furrowed his swarded field,
And faltered not for the day;
He felt from the north a frost-wind blow,
And the path of the sun was gray,
And the wheat-bird's whistle he heard from the bough,
And he knew that the weevil oft followed the plough.

He bent his lowly form to the task,
Believing his labor a prayer;
So he plodded the pace of a cheerful man,
Preparing his ground with care;
Whistled and plodded, then cast amain,
For the harvest hour, the seeding grain.

A farmer sat in his cottage door
Nodding a noon-tide nap,
And the whitened wheat across the way
Waved on the meadow's lap;
With heavy heads, in a slumbering haze,
The stalks bend down in the August days.

As the farmer dozed, he dreamed and smiled,
For his acres waved on his eye;
And then the clink of the reapers he heard,
And his stacks and his mows swelled high;
And over his cheek a soft tear crept,
For the joy he felt as he nodded and slept.

He woke; in the haze of the hot afternoon,
In health was he bent to the snath,
And over the fields the gavels stretched,
In many a winding path;
The vision he saw had lightened his task,
And he learned that to pray we in labor should ask.

Come Unto Me.

With tearful eyes I look around,
Life seems a dark and stormy sea,
Yet 'midst the gloom I hear a sound,
A heavenly whisper, "Come to Me."

It tells me of a place of rest;
It tells me where my soul may flee;
Oh! to the weary, faint, oppressed,
How sweet the bidding, "Come to Me."

When the poor heart with anguish learns,
The earthly props resigned must be,
And from each broken cistern turns,
It hears the accents, "Come to Me."

When against sin I strive in vain,
And cannot from its yoke get free,
Sinking beneath the heavy chain,
The words arrest me, "Come to Me."

When nature shudders, loth to part
From all I love, enjoy and see;
When a faint chill steals o'er my heart,
A sweet voice utters, "Come to Me."

Come, for all else must fade and die;
Earth is no resting place for thee;
Heavenward direct thy weeping eye!
I am thy portion, "Come to Me."

Oh, voice of mercy! voice of love!
In death's last fearful agony;
Support me, cheer me from above,
And gently whisper, "Come to Me."

Our Story Teller.

Plymouth Before the Pilgrims.

Gosnold, Weymouth, Pring, and other English voyagers, although they make mention of Cape Cod and various parts of the New England coast, say nothing of our harbor; indeed, none except Gosnold seem to have entered Cape Cod Bay. The French pioneers confined their explorations to Canada and the northern coast, and even Champlain in his voyage of 1605, passed from Cape Ann to Cape Cod without penetrating into the bay. So that, from all accounts yet extant, the interior of Cape Cod Bay was a *terra incognita* to Europeans previous to the expedition of Smith in 1614. Perhaps the Northmen, the earliest explorers of America, entered Plymouth Harbor centuries before, but no tradition or memorial of their visits remains.

Gosnold in 1602 discovered Cape Cod, which he supposed at first to be an island, but sailing into the bay, he assured himself of its connection with the main land; from his vessel he saw Manomet and the Gurnet, and was the first Englishman whose eye rested on the headlands that enlose the harbor. Capt. John Smith, in 1614, visited New England, and in the narrative of his voyage he describes his visit to what is now Plymouth. No earlier mention of the place is known. The discovery of mines of gold and copper was the primary object of his expedition, but disappointed in this, he succeeded, by fishing and trading with the natives for furs, to make the voyage remunerative. While the sailors fished he explored the Penobscot to Cape Cod, passing from point to point in an open boat with eight companions. The coast of New England seen in the month of June, when nature is the loviest, is described by him in glowing language, as "a most excellent place both for health and fertility." Under the name of Accomack he thus speaks of Plymouth.

"Then you come to Accomack, an excellent good harbor, good land, and no want of anything but industrious people. After much kindness, upon a small occasion, we fought, also, with forty or fifty of those, though some were hurt and some slain, yet within an hour after they became friends."

On the map published with his narrative, he changed the name Accomack to Plymouth, which name has been ever after retained, although the Pilgrims sometimes called the place "New Plymouth." Generally, however, our forefathers used the name "New Plymouth" as the legal designation of the whole colony, including the adjacent towns, while the town itself was known as Plymouth. Morton, in his Memorial, says this name was adopted by the Pilgrims, not only because Smith had so called it before, but also because Plymouth in Old England was the last town they left in their native country, and they had received many kindnesses there.

Smith returned to England with only one vessel, leaving the other under the command of Capt. Thomas Hunt "to fit herself for Spain with dry fish." After Smith's departure, Hunt decoyed twenty-seven Indians on board his vessel, and carried them to Spain to be sold for slaves; twenty of them he took from Plymouth and the rest from Eastham. Arrived at Malaga, he sold several of them, but they were found useless as slaves, and the rest were taken by the Spanish friars to be taught the Christian faith. Hunt's barbarity was severely condemned by Smith, and by all others interested in the colonization of America, not only on moral grounds, but from motives of policy; for the natives, before so friendly, were, after this outrage, extremely hostile, and inclined to repulse all attempts at trade or settlement. Good, however, often arises from evil; for one of these savages, a native of Plymouth, variously called Squanto, Tisquantum, and Tasquantum, by some means made his way to England and lived some time in London with Mr. John Slaine, the Treasurer of the Newfoundland Company, whither he was afterwards sent. His residence among the English had given him a knowledge of their tongue, and he was of great service as interpreter and guide to the English explorers, and especially to the Pilgrims, to whom he seemed to have been almost providentially sent.

In the spring of 1619, Plymouth was again visited by white men. Capt. Thos. Dermer, a man of great zeal and courage in the work of discovery and colonization, was sent by Sir Fernando Gorges to explore the coast from Maine southward. Accompanied by Squanto, whose heart he had won by kindness, he proceeded to Monhegan, on the coast of Maine, a place of resort for fishermen and fur traders. Leaving his vessel there, he sailed along the coast in an open pinnace, with the trusty Squanto as his guide. Early in June he arrived at Plymouth and thus speaks of the place:

"I will first begin with that place from whence Squanto, or Tisquantum, was taken away, which in Capt. Smith's map is called Plymouth, and I would that Plymouth had the like commodities. I would that the first plantation might be here seated, if there come to the number of fifty persons or upward, otherwise at Charlton, (a place given on Smith's map south of Chales river, not far from the mouth), because there the savages are less to be feared. The Pokanokets, who live to the west of Plymouth, bear an inveterate malice to the English, and are of more strength than all the savages from thence to the Penobscot. Their desire of revenge was occasioned by an Englishman, who, having many of them on board, made a great slaughter with their murderers and small shot, when, as they say, they offered no injury on their parts. Whether they were English or no, it may be doubted; yet they believe they were, for the French have so possessed them. For which cause, Squanto cannot deny but they would have killed me when I was at Namasket, (Middleboro), had he not entreated hard for me. The soil of the borders of the great bay may be compared to most of the plantations which I have seen in Virginia. The land is of diverse sorts; for Patuxet (Plymouth) is a hardy, but strong, soil; Nauset (Eastham) and Satuket (part of Brewster) are, for the most part, a blackish and deep mould, much like that where groweth the best tobacco in Virginia."

Dermer found Plymouth and its vicinity uninhabited; all the natives had perished in the fearful pestilence which prevailed throughout eastern Massachusetts several years before. Bereft by this calamity of kinsmen, Squanto henceforth devoted himself to his newfound friends, the English. Finding the country on the seaboard deserted, Dermer traveled inland to Namasket, (Middleboro'), where he had an interview with two kings of the Pokanokets, Massasoit, with whom the Pilgrims made their famous treaty of peace two years afterwards, and Quadequina, his brother. From their residence, on the shores of Narragansett Bay, these two sachems, attended by fifty warriors, journeyed to meet Dermer. Their conference was satisfactory, although some disagreement with the natives occurred near Namasket, for, in his account quoted above, he mentions his narrow escape from death at their hards, and of Squanto's intercession in his behalf. A Frenchman, wrecked three years before on Cape Cod and held in captivity by the savages, was here rescued from their hands; subsequently, on the same cape, Dermer redeemed another of the same crew.

On the 23d of June Dermer was again at Monegan. Squanto was left, at his own request, and the vessel, now laden with a cargo of furs and fish, returned to England, leaving Dermer behind. He did not tarry long at Monhegan, but again sailed in a pinnace with five or six men for Virginia, and after various adventures arrived there September 7, 1619. What becomes of Squanto at this juncture is unknown; we next hear of him the following spring at Martha's Vineyard, as one of Dermer's companions. Possibly, he went with him to Virginia. In the spring of 1620 Dermer returned to New England, landed at Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard, and at the latter place, in a contest with the Indians, was so severely wounded that he was obliged to return to Virginia, where he died September, 1620. Squanto was with him at Martha's Vineyard, only six or eight months before the arrival of the Mayflower, and, probably, at Dermer's departure, Squanto was left on his native shores, reserved by Providence, it would seem, to be an instrument of yet greater usefulness to the colonists at Plymouth.

It is said that Samoset, the famous Sagamore of Pemaquid, whose welcome to the Pilgrims has secured him immortality, accompanied Dermer on one of his expeditions. This would account for his presence in the neighborhood of Plymouth at the time of the landing. When the Pilgrims first saw him in March, 1621, he said he had been in the vicinity about eight months.

A few years before the arrival of the Mayflower, a pestilence of the most deadly character had ravaged the seaboard from the Penobscot to the Narragansett; whole tribes were exterminated, and many places were left entirely uninhabited. This was particularly the case in the vicinity of Plymouth. Squanto found himself the only surviving native of Patuxet; deserted wigwams and whitening bones were the only memorials of his tribe. Dermer, in 1619, says of the pestilence: "I passed along the coast, where I found some ancient plantations, not long since populous, now utterly void. In other places a remnant remains, but not free from sickness. Their disease was the plague, for we might perceive the sores of some that had escaped, who described the spots of such as usually die."

Gookin in his history of the Indians, written in 1674, says: "What the disease was that so generally and morally swept away the Indians, I cannot well learn. Doubtless, it was some pestilential disease. I have discoursed with some old Indians, that were then youths, who say that the bodies all over were exceeding yellow, drscribing it by a yellow garment they showed me, both before they died and afterwards." According to Increase Mather, some of the old planters were living in 1677, who helped bury the dead Indians even whole families of them dead at once.

At this time it is impossible, of course, to determine the nature of this disease; even the date when its ravages began is uncertain. Gookin gives it as early as 1612 or 1613, others assign 1616 or 1617 as the date; it probably prevailed for several years, and was not wholly extinct when the Pilgrims arrived. It is singular that, though so deadly and contagious among the Indians, it had no effect among the whites; this fact would seem to indicate that it was a disorder peculiar to the aborigines, and not included in the catalogue of European diseases. Several of Gorges' men, who spent the winter of 1616 and 1617 in New England, were not effected in the least, although the natives that lay in the same cabin with them sickened and died; nor do we learn that any of the European voyagers who visited this country during the prevalence of the plague fell victims to its fury.

The Indians of Cape Cod, the Nausets, of all the tribes dwelling on the coast, escaped the ravages of the disease. King James in the Great Patent of New England, Nov. 3d, 1620, mentions the pestilence, assigning as a reason for granting it that, by God's visitation, a fearful plague has prevailed among the savages, and depopulated the country so that the territory is left vacant and unclaimed; prepared by the Almighty for the occupation of his subjects.

The Colony of New Plymouth very nearly coincided with the dominions of Massassoit, the chief sachem of the Pokanokets. This potentate, who dwelt on the shores of the Naragansett, held under his sway the petty Sagamores of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, the Nausets, or Cape Indians, and all the chiefs within the present counties of Plymouth and Bristol. Formerly able to bring into the field three thousand warriors, the prestilence had so reduced them, that when the colonists arrived at Plymouths only 500 braves were at the command of Massassoit. The Pilgrims were particularly fortunate in the nearest neighbor, for Massassoit, in his dealings with the Colony, displayed traits of character not generally ascribed to the Indian nature. Their efforts at conciliation were generously met, and he showed fidelity and even affection to his white friends. It has often been a matter of surprise that so mild a character as he possessed could have kept so many unruly tribes in subjection, but we have proofs that he was as courageous and bold in battleas generous and faithful in friendship.

West of the Pokenokets was the country of the fierce and warlike Narragansetts, numbering 5000 warriors; the prestilence had not extended to their ominions; always a terror to the Pokanokets, they became doubly so after the plague had so fearfully depopulated the territories of Massassoit. Hence, perhaps his readiness to secure the friendship and protection of the colonists. Considering all the events previous to the arrival of the Pilgrims, we can hardly wonder that the early historians ascribed the success of the settlement to the favor of God.

The savages, before so hostile, had been swept away by the plague, leaving the country vacant and ready for occupation; those that remained, broken in spirit and prowess by their recent calamities, and terrified by the aggressions of their Western neighbors, sought the friendship rather than the enmity of their new-comers; faithful guides and interpreters, trained by former experience were left on these shores, awaiting their arrival, and besides a winter somewhat milder than the average of New England winters prevented their utter destruction by the rigors of the climate. Surely there was as direct an interposition of the Divine power in favor of the Pilgrims as can be found in the history of God's chosen people.

My Husband's Second Wife.

A WOMAN'S REVELATION.

My husband came tenderly to my side.

"Are you going out this evening, love?"

"Of course I am."

I looked down complacently at my dress of pink crepe, dew-dropped over with crystal, and the trails of pink azaleas that caught up its folds here and there. A diamond bracelet encircled one round, white arm, and a little cross blazed fitfully at my throat. I had never looked better, and I felt a sort of girlish pride as my eye met the fairy reflection in the mirror.

"Come, Gerald, make haste! Why, you haven't begun to dress yet!"

Where were my wifely instincts that I did not see the haggard, drawn look in his features, the fevered light in his eye?

"I cannot go to-night, Madeline—I am not well enough."

"You are never 'well enough' to oblige me, Gerald. I am tired of being put off with such excuses."

He made no answer but dropped his head in his hands on the table before him.

"Oh, come, Gerald," I urged, petulently, "it is so awkward for me to go alone always."

He shook his head listlessly.

"I thought perhaps you would be willing to remain at home with me, Madeline."

"Men are so selfish!" I said, plaintively, "and I am all dressed. Claudia took half an hour for my hair. I dare say you'll be a great deal quieter without me—that is, if you have determined not to go."

No answer again.

"Well, if you choose to be sullen I can't help you," I said lightly, as I turned and went out of the room, adjusting my boquet holder, the tube roses and heliotropes seeming to distill incense at every motion.

Was I heartless and cruel? Had I ceased to love my husband? From the bottom of my heart I believ that I loved him as truly and tenderly as ever wife did; but I had been so spoiled and petted to all my brief, selfish life, that the better instincts were, so to speak, entombed alive.

I went to the party and had my fill of adulation and homage, as usual. The hours seemed to glide away, abod with roses and winged with music and perfume, and it was not until wearied with dancing I sought a momentary refuge in the half-lighted tea room, that I heard words wakening me, as it were, from a dream.

"Gerald Glen!"

I could not well be mistaken in the name—it was scarcely commonplace enough for that. They were talking—two or three business-like looking gentlemen—in the hall without; and I could catch, now and then, a fugitive word or phrase.

"Fine, enterprising young fellow!"

"Great pity!" "Totally ruined, so Bees and McMorken say!" "Reckless extravagance of his wife!"

All these vague fragments I heard; and then some one said, "And what is he going to do now?"

"What can he do? Poor fellow! I am sorry; but he should have calculated his income and his expenses better."

"Or his wife should. Oh, these women! they are at the bottom of all man's troubles!"

And they laughed. Oh, how could they? I had yet to learn how easy it is in this world to bear other people's troubles.

I rose hurridly up, with my heart beating tumuously beneath the pink azaleas, and went back to the lighted saloon. Mr. Albany Moore was waiting to claim my hand for the next dance.

"Are you ill, Mrs. Glen? How pale you look!"

"I—I am not very well. I wish you would have my carriage called, Mr. Moore."

For I felt now that home was the proper place for me.

Hurried by some unaccountable impulse, I sprang out the moment the carriage wheels touched the curbstone, and rushed up to my husband's room. The door was locked; but I could see a light shining faintly under the threshold. I knocked wildly and persistently.

"Gerald, dear Gerald! for heaven's sake let me in!"

Something fell on the marble hearthstone within, making a metal lic click, and my husband opened the door a little way. I had never seen him look so pale before, or so rigid, yet so determined.

"Who are you?" he demanded, wildly. "Why cannot you leave me here in peace?"

"It's I, Gerald,—your Madeline—your own little wife."

And I caught from his hand the pistol he was striving to conceal in his breast—its mate lay on the marble hearth under the mantle—and flung it out of the window.

"Gerald! would you have left me!"

"I would have escaped!" he cried, still half delirious, to all appearances.

"Debt—disgrace—misery—her reproaches! I would have escaped them all!"

His head fell, like that of a weary child, on my shoulder. I drew him gently to a sofa, and soothed him with a thousand murmured words—a thousand mute caresses! For had it not been all my fault?

And through all the long weeks that followed, I nursed him with unwavering care and devotion. I had but one thought, one desire, to redeem myself in his estimation; to prove to him that I was something more and higher than the mere butterfly of fashion I had hitherto shown myself!

Well, the March winds had howled themselves away into their mountain fastnesses; the brilliant rain drops were dried on bough and spray; and now the apple blossoms were tossing their fragrant billows of pinky bloom in the deep blue air of latter May.

Where were we now?

It was a picturesqe little villa, not far out of London, furnished very like a magnificent baby house. Gerald sat in a cushioned easy chair in the garden, just where he could glance through the open window at me, working busily with my needle.

"What an industrious fairy it is," he said, smiling sadly.

"Well, you see, I like it! It's a great deal better than those sonatas on the piano."

"Who would ever have thought you would make so notable a housekeeker?"

I laughed gleefully—I had all child's delight in being praised.

"Are you not going to Miss Delancey's croquet party?" he pursued.

"No; what do I care for croquet parties? I'm going to finish your shirts, and you'll read aloud to me!"

"Madeline, I want you to answer me one question."

"What is it?"

"What have you done with your diamonds?"

"I sold them long ago—they paid several heavy bills, besides settling half a year's rent here."

"But, Madeline, you were so proud of your diamonds!"

"I was once. Now they would be the bitterest reproach my eyes could meet. Oh, Gerald, had I been less vain and thoughtless and extravagant——"

I checked myself, and a robin singing in the perfumed depths of apple blossoms, took up the dropped current of sound!

"That's right, little redbreast," said my husband, half jokingly, "talk her down! She has forgotten that our past is dead and gone, and that we have turned over a new page in the Book of Existence! Madeline, do you know how I feel sometimes, when I look at you?"

"No!"

"Well, I fell like a widower who has married again."

My heart gave a little superstitious jump.

"Like a widower who has married again, Gerald?"

"Yes; I can remember my first wife—a brilliant, thoughtless child, without any idea beyond the gratification of present whims—a spoiled plaything! Well, that little Madeline has vanished away into the past somewhere; she has gone away to return to me no more; and in her stead I behold my second wife—thoughtful, tender woman, whose watchful love surrounds me like an atmosphere, whose character grows more noble, and develops itself into new depth and beauty every day!"

I was kneeling at his side now, with my cheek on his arm, and my eyes looking into his.

"And which do you love best, Gerald—the first or the second wife?"

"I think the trials and vicissitudes through which we have passed are welcome indeed since they have brought me, as their harvest fruit, the priceless treasure of my second wife!"

This was what Gerald answered me—the sweetest words that ever fell upon my ear!

Some Suggestions.

In very many of the homes in which the REPUBLICAN is a regular visitor the work of the year is almost finished, and a season of comparative leisure is at hand—a season when the needed rest after months of toil may be rightfully enjoyed. Among this class of readers are many in the youth and spring time of life, and it is to them we beg leave to offer a few suggestions as to how this leisure season can be more profitably spent. That the chief end of man is not intended to be a struggle for food and raiment is generally conceded, but the great aim of our existence is to live a full, rounded and useful life, making the most out of the abilities and faculties which our Creator has given us. In order to do this we must cultivate those facilities in the right direction. Those whom we are addressing have reached the age when their minds most readily take impressions—when the character is being formed and the life is being moulded. The long winter evenings now approaching afford the young man ample opportunity to lay the foundations for a career of honor and usefulness. He may begin a course of reading, the study of a language, branch or science, or what he will, and by spending two or three hours of each day in either of these pursuits, he will be surprised to discover how great progress may be made in a month. That many of our greatest men have been self-educated is well known, and we need not mention any of the scores of names. While other young men around them were spending their respite from labor in idleness and questionable frivolities, they were engaged in improving their knowledge of men and things. The difference between the two classes may not have been distinct at first, but when both came into active life the lines were sharply drawn. The one ascended—the other groveled in the path below.

We are so apt to ignore the value of the moments, forgetting that moments make days. The young man becomes disheartened because he cannot afford to take a collegiate course of training, and losing all ambition, goes through life soured and imbittered. This should not be; many of the men who occupy today places in the front ranks of literature and the sciences, were men whose schooling was of the most meagre kind. But, possessing a love for learning, and an unquenchable determination to win, have fought their way step by step until they have reached their exalted standpoints. Many of them were subjected to all the deprivations of poverty, and their days were spent in severe toil, but they made use of their idle moments and the result was great. There is no avocation in industrial life which affords so many opportunities for culture as that of the farmer. All are familiar with the manner in which the blacksmith Elihu Burrit studied; how he kept his book propped open before him as he blowed the bellows, and conned Greek verbs. How he made astounding mental calculations as he wielded the sledge. We know a man who studied and mastered the Latin tongue while following the avocation of a plowman, by securing his book to the plow handle so that he could scan it as he moved along. And one of England's greatest minds studied Philosophy while riding in an omnibus between his residence and his office. There are numberless ways in which the young man, determined to succeed, may pick up knowledge that will serve him well in after years. A careful study of Bancroft, Maccaulay or Motley may be accomplished during these winter months, by giving two or three hours each day to their perusal. A knowledge of the principles of Latin may be gained without a tutor, in the same time. One may become a local mineralogist or naturalist in a few months if the mind is earnestly applied, and the information once gained cannot be filched away from us. Let us urge upon our youthful readers to take care of the leisure moments.

The temperance reform clubs are doing good work, and deserve the encouragement and support of the community. Any association that rescues men from darkness and helps them to hold fast to good resolutions, is a public benefit, replacing waste with industry and thrift, making homes happy and human lives better and purer. By all means let these organizations receive the countenance and support of all good citizens.

Hayes will be inaugurated on the 4th of March, and not Til-den.

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A Cure for Hydrophobia.

Enclosed I send you a receipt for hydrophobia, clipped from a Chicago paper, which may interest some of your readers, perhaps be of vital interest to some. Chester county Great Valley is my native place, and I distinctly recollect all the old people (residents), as the Rickabaughs, Watsons, Sloans, and Beidlers, speaking of Mr. Emery and his infallible cure, and believe it myself to be a cure for that terrible and fatal affliction. Yours most truly,

W. L. BEAVER, M. D.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm writes to the Pittsburgh *Commercial:* "A lady met me this morning, saying, 'Did you see that receipt for curing hydrophobia in yesterday's paper?' I had not seen it. 'Well,' she continued, 'it's just the cure I wanted you to write about two or three years ago—that old Chester Valley cure. It was never known to fail, and was used in hundreds of cases in the eastern part of the state. I remember of hearing of it as long as I can remember anything. I have told people, and told and talked, and no one would mind me. I tried to get you to write a letter about it, and you must write, for people will not believe. They will read, and forget all about it.'

"I remember perfectly her anxiety that I should write to the public and proclaim that elecampane and fresh milk are the specific for hydrophobia, and my purpose to repeat the account she gave me of it, but I do not remember why I did not do so. That I may atone for my negligence, I now repeat what she told me and what she now urges me to make as public as possible.

In her old home in Chester county, Pennsylvania, lived a German named Joseph Emery, who used to be sent for, far and wide, when anyone had been bitten by a rabid animal. He went to his patient, carrying something understood to be a root, which he himself had dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk fresh from the cow, put the root into it, boiled it, gave it to the patient, fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave a second and a third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. In some way the root was known to be elecampane.

The story, current in the country, was that an old German made the discovery in the days of Penn, and applied to the Pennsylvania Legislature for a grant of $300 for making his secret public. His offer was treated with contempt, and he resolved that his knowledge should die with him; but a drunken son knew it, wrote out the receipt, making a number of copies, and tried to sell them at $1 apiece. One of them was offered to my informant's grandfather, who laughed at this vender of important medical knowledge. He only succeeded in selling two, one of these to the man who made such effective use of it. So well did he establish the local reputation of his specific, that, in his neighborhood, folks were not afraid of mad dogs. His reputation was parallel to that of Dr. Marchant, of Greensburg, to whom everyone in this part of the country used to go or send, when bitten by a mad dog.

"The intelligence and integrity of my informant are beyond question, and I regret that her love of privacy should prevent her giving the weight of her name to the conviction that you have published an unfailing specific for hydrophobia. The people of Chester Valley are not of a class likely to be misled by superstition, and she is confident it was a general or universal belief that Jacob Emery never failed to cure or prevent hydrophobia. In one case the spasms had begun before the first dose had been given, and the patient recovered. She is anxious you should publish the receipt again and again, keep it standing, and draw all attention to it until everyone cuts out and preserves a copy, and is impressed with the importance of using the remedy at once in case of danger. The medical properties of elecampane are very powerful. Milk itself is a specific for many poisons; and while the medical faculty know no cure for this terrible disease, we should open every avenue of light on this dark subject. If the disease is one of imagination, we want a specific to give confidence and cure by the imagination; but this looks like a real cure of a veritable disease.

Wild geese are on the wing.

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all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

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FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat.

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FALL AND WINTER OF

1876 & 1877

PRICE LIST.

SUITS READY MADE, as low as	$10 00
do CUSTOM MADE, do do	20 00
OVERCOATS, ready made	7 00
OVERCOATS, custom made,	20 00
PANTS, from	$3 50 to 7 00

We are better prepared now THAN EVER BEFORE to manufacture Clothing at the

Lowest Prices & Shortest Notice.

Our Stock is complete in all the various and beautiful shades of CHINCHILLA & BEAVER

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The best selected stock of FINE

Ready Made Clothing

always on hand, at prices much below the common garments sold elsewhere.

The largest stock of

HATS, CVPS, & SHIRTS

in the county. Hats Wholesale and Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Farmers accommodated in

Trade for Grain

of All Kinds, at the Highest Market Price.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

Merchant Tailors & Clothiers,

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MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

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WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Propr.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v6n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Medical, &c.

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membranes of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

BALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8-13-1y

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FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

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OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

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SPOUTING

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STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c

6-39-1y

Railways.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAIL ROAD.

On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
	A. M.	A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
	A. M.	P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	5.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
	A. M.	P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT POWERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES of every style and description.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES to suit all minds.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES as fine and fancy as anyone could desire.

Call and see them. You cannot fail to find something that will please you. We are determined to sell, and will not be undersold by any other person in the business. We have a large stock from the very best to the cheapest.

All kinds of goods in the Boot and Shoe line manufactured at reasonable rates.

25-21-m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

OUR TERMS.

FORSUBSCR TION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

he following rates .

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, notexceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

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A. advertisements due after the first insern.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c.,executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

—The number of Democratic editors who are going to war—on paper—is very large.

IN view of the fact that Ben Butler is elected to congress some of the Democratic papers are warning Sunset Cox to beware of widows.

THE Board of State Canvassers in South Carolina have finished counting the presidential vote, and Hayes and Wheeler have carried the state by a handsome majority. The canvassers are now engaged in counting the state ticket.

THE following is the official vote for Congressman from this the 20th district:

	Mackey.	Lincoln.
Clinton	3,245	1,610
Centre	4,110	3,237
Clearfield	4,207	2,335
Elk	1,373	65
Mifflin	1 902	1,720
Union	1,392	2,226
	16,229	11,193
	11,193	
Mackey's majority	5,036	

This is very flattering to Mr. Mackey. The last time he ran his majority was 3,211. So it will be seen that he has made quite a gain. This, however, is due in part to the fact that the candidate opposed to him at the first election was a Democrat. At that time he carried this county by three majority. Well, all we have got to say is that, he is a very decent Democrat, and probably the most popular one in the district.

IT so happens that every twenty-eighth year the 4th of March, the day fixed for the inauguration of the President, falls on Sunday. This occurs next year for the fourth time in the history of our nation, and following the precedent established by three of his predecessors, Prsident Hayes will take the oath of office on Monday, March 5th. The first inauguration on the 5th of March was that of George Washington on entering upon his second term. The next time the 4th of March fell upon Sunday was in 1821, when James Monroe was the President elect for the second time, and he, too, was inaugurated Monday, March 5th. The third occurrence of this kind was in 1849, when Zachary Taylor was inaugurated on Monday, the 5th of March. After next year inauguration day will not fall on Sunday again until 1905.

THAT there are men in the world ready to do anything that is wrong we all know, and sometimes men do deeds of evil in which there is great peril in the performance of, and for which the world can see no reasonable motive. The daring attempt on the evening of election day by scoundrels to break into the vault of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, and steal therefrom the body of the dead President may be classified in this category. The vault was entered, the sarcophagu opened and the burial case drawn out, when detectives sprang out, and by the accidental discharge of a revolver the monsters were frightened and fled. This horrible attempt is enough to make every decent man shudder. Who did it? What was the object? The body of Cromwell was exhumed by his opponents and subjected to sacriligious exhibition. Was the same kind of brutality intended for the martyred Lincoln? The perpetrators of the outrage, if taken, ought to be hung. We hope, at least, that such an example will be made of them as will prevent the repetition of such a sacrilige.

Party Slaves.

Blair county, which gives Hayes a plurality of 819 and a majority over all of 784, elects a Democratic prothonotary by a majority of 30. Results like this have been reached in several Republican counties throughout the State for the different county officers, which goes to show that the Republicans are ready to vote for the best men, and to rebuke their party when, in its consciousness of strength, it tries to force upon the people men in any way objectionable. If the Democratic party of this county had shown the same kind of freedom from party dictation we should have at this time William McFarlane, member of the legislature elect, in the place of William Alexander who was forced upon the party by the power of the ring which controlled the nominating convention. The Democracy of this county not only show no independence from party and ring rule but have violated solemn pledges made immediately after their party nominations were made that if we would put up Mr. McFarlane they would elect him. These promises were made to the ear to be broken to the faith.

It has often been asserted to us by leading Republicans that there could be no dependence placed in the word or promises of the Democracy in such a matter. We have always thought otherwise, believing that the voters of the party were inclined to be honest, but the more experience we have in this direction the more we are inclined to believe that the Democratic voter is a perfect party slave, a mere voting machine to do the will and behest of Meek and the other party leaders. This is certainly placing them on a very low level as thinking, intelligent beings. Monkeys could be taught to do that just as well as men, and men are worse than monkeys who will be thus driven like sheep to the shambles. It is not a triumph of the people, it is a triumph of Meek over the party. Shugert was laid on the shelf because he would not serve Meek's purpose any longer. Alexander, who had no better claim to a renomination, was retained in spite of his unpopularity because it was the will of the party dictator. Shrewd master! Intelligent voters! And will it ever be thus? will men always, when you try to reason with them, look at you with a stupid leer and say that they vote the Democratic ticket because in it they see the embodiment of the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, and because their fathers voted it before them? Intelligent reason, very. Will the ordinary Democratic voter always be a fool? If he will, then God save the Republic (of Centre county), for Meekism reins triumphant. Political bigotry, stupidity and ignorance are masters of the situation.

No Surrender.

We have little patience with any Republican who, in this important crisis, is willing to concede the election of Tilden, rather than have any controversy over it. If Tilden is elected, let him be so declared, but not otherwise. We have conceded too much to the gamblers and political adventurerer already. Mississippi, Alabama, Delaware and North Carolina have certainly been stolen from the Republicans, but we have heard of no threats of bloodshed from our party. All we claim, is that the votes cast for Hayes in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana shall be counted. It would seem that the most weak-kneed Republican might brace himself sufficiently to allow that this claim is modest and defensible.

Now that the contest has virtually narrowed to Louisiana, the other two doubtful States being conceded to Hayes, it is of the most vital importance that we should have our own there, and the man who is willing to take less than that, is not worthy to be named a Republican. The desperation of the Democrats who have staked their money on the election of Tilden, accounts for much of the tenacity with which the doubtful states have been contested. Beginning with Wisconsin, the most impudent claims have been made for every State that had not a decisive and assured Republican majority, till Wisconsin, Oregan, South Carolina and Florida have slipped from their grasp and Louisiana alone remains.

In Louisiana the result is already certain, outside of five parishes where the most evident and notorious fraud has been practiced upon the ballot. Will any sane person pretend that the parish of East Feliciana, where there was a colored registration of 2,127, there was no Republican who would have voted if he had been allowed to do so? Yet not one vote for the Hayes electors appears in the box of that parish. This is conclusive evidence of intimidation or fraud. Now when the Returning Board comes to canvass the return from East Feliciana, what shall it do? Does any Republican advise that the returned Democratic majority of 1743 from that parish shall be counted? The law of Louisiana expressly provides that if the Board is satisfied that purity and freedom of the election were interfered with, the returns must be excluded. Shall we say that, for the sake of peace and concord, such plain provisions of the law must be disregarded and a President of the United States elected by fraud? This would be putting a premium on corruption and agreeing to the utter subversion of our form of government. We believe that we are right, and we will not surrender to the mob till the contrary be conclusively shown. —[Lancaster Examiner.

Murder in Clearfield County.

The Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* of last week publishes the following account of a murder recently committed in tha' county:

"A most brutal murder was commited near Wallaceton, in this county, on Friday, Nov. 3d, under the following circumstances, as related to us: In the afternoon of the day named, Mrs. Maria Waple left her home in Wallaceton borough, ostensibly to visit a neighbor a short distance from that town. Not returning in the evening, nor on the following day, her absence created some anxiety on the part of her neighbors, and inquiry was instituted as to whether she had been at the house where she said she was going, on leaving home. Being answered in the negative, the mystery of her absence increased, which soon terminated in suspicions that something of a serious character had befallen her. Acting upon this opinion inquiry and search was commenced by a number of the citizens of Wallaceton, which resulted in the finding of the dead body of Mrs. Waple, on Tuesday, Nov. 7th, in the woods, a short distance to the east of the town. An inquest was summoned, and from the facts elicited, it seems she crossed several lots to the woods, and then passed down an old road some distance, from thence into a deep ravine, surrounded by thick underbrush, distance from the road about thirty or thirty-five yards, where the body was found lying near an old log.

"From the marks on the moss on the log, it was evident that she and her murderer, whoever he may be, had met there by pre-arrangement and had seated themselves on the log, for what object is, a matter of course, unknown, and that while sitting there the inhuman brute shot the woman in the side, and not killing her outright at the first fire, he shot her a second time in the head—the last one being discharged at such close range that the bullet-patch lodged in the wound. When the murder of Mrs. Waple was first discovered, suspicion centered on her husband, Thomas Waple, with whom she has not been living for some time, but, when arrested and arraigned, he proved to the satisfaction of all present his whereabouts during the day the foul deed was committed. Next suspicion fell on a young man named Martin Turner, of Wallaceton, who was arrested, and, after a hearing, lodged in our county jail, where he is held awaiting further development as to his probable guilt or innocence of the heinous crime of which he is suspected. What the result will be, time alone will reveal. And why this horrible deed was committed, in open day and almost within hailing distance of a town, is a matter of mere conjecture, but it is to be hoped that further investigation will develop all the facts in the case, and that the murderer will be discovered and punished to the utmost extent of the law.

—Since the Democrats have been making such an ado about two Republican electors being office holders, and therefore likely to be dreprived of a vote in the electoral college, it has been ascertained that several Tilden electors in the South have been found whose disabilities have not been removed. The report states that there are two, and possibly six, who are in that condition. This discovery will very likely cause the Democrats to become as silent as dead men on the electoral question. It would put them in an awful position to have half a dozen unrepentent and unreconstructed rebels on the Tilden list. But then it must be remembered that their candidate has emphatically said that "reform is necessary," and there is no other alternative but to strike them off.

PRESIDENT LERDO has been re-elected to the Presidency in Mexico. He succeeded Jaurez, and is a gentleman of high character and very fine ability. The insurrections which constituted a part of the presidential canvass are rapidly collapsing, and will soon be entirely suppressed. General Diaz has been driven to the mountains, and his forces fear to meet those of the governmet. Mexico is a republic so similar in its general features to ours that we naturally sympathize with it and wish it success. We hope with the completion of the presidential canvass peace may be restored, and prosperity follow the return of the people to their regular avocations.

—"Does an 'honest count' include the count of votes dishonestly polled?

Dirt, Darkness, and the Election.

Very few realize how largely our political majorities depend upon popular education. But for the votes of five or six counties, almost wholly within sight of the spire of Trinity church, Mr. Tilden would not have carried a single northern state except Indiana. New York city gave him 20,000 more than his majority in this state; a few towns along the Sound gave him his majority in Connecticut, and Jersey City and its surroundings gave him the vote of New Jersey. Does any one imagine that the population of these localities is preeminent in education? Cut off the south-west corner of Indiana—Scott, Washington, Orange, Martin, Daviess, Sullivan, and the few Democratic counties south of them—and you cut off 10,000 Democratic majority, leaving the rest of the state securely Republican. Is that the most intelligent part of Indiana? These few counties had 61,135 white male adults in 1870, of whom 8,697, or more than 14 in every 100, were unable to read and write. In these figures two Republican counties, Vanderberg and Gibson, are not included. But in these, and the rest of the state lying north of the line described, there were 327,096 white male adults, of whom only 27,634 were unable to read and write—less than 9 in every 100. Naturally, the more intelligent body of the state gives 5,000 Republican and the more ignorant corner 10,000 Democratic majority. In this dark hole Democracy found the electoral votes of one state; in the slums of New York, New Haven, Bridgeport, Jersey City, and a few other towns it found three more, and outside of these delectable localities it was beaten in every Northern state. Why not? Darkness did not reign. Set aside New York City from this state, New Haven and Fairfield counties from Connecticut, Hudson county (including Jersey City) from New Jersey, and the counties in the dark hole from Indiana, and the proportion of white male adults who cannot read and write in each Northern state stands thus:

	White Male Adults.	Illiterate.	per ct
Maine	169,192	6,516	3
New Hampshire	90,834	3,361	3
Vermont	99,522	6,867	7
Massachusetts	394,031	30,920	7
Rhode Island	57 312	5,922	10
Connecticut (part)	87,884	6,514	7
New York (part)	864 175	58,234	6
New Jersey (part)	190,461	12,216	6
Pennsylvania	848,790	61,350	7
Ohio	625,176	41,439	6
Michigan	311,712	17,643	5
Indiana (part)	327,065	27,634	8
Illinois	617,435	40,801	6
Wisconsin	254,262	17,537	7
Minnesota	114,344	8,041	7
Iowa	289,102	14,782	5
Nebraska	38,782	956	2
Kansas	101,480	5,994	6
Nevada	24,245	474	2
Oregon	25,640	1,085	4
California	186,823	12,362	6
Colorado	16,083	2,305	14
Total	5,755,391	382,953	6 6-10

At the time of the census Colorado was a territory. In all the Northern states then organized, save one, the proportion of white male adults who were unable to read and write was less than nine per cent.; in only two exceeding seven per cent. Accordingly majorities against Democracy and darkness were recorded in every northern state outside of the dark spots named. Now let us look into the sources of Mr. Tilden's strength. As yet we do not include the three disputed states in either list. To make the comparison entirely fair, we exclude colored adults altogether. The proportion of illiterate white male adults in the states carried by the Democrats was:

	White Male Adults.	Illiterate	P'r ct
Maryland	145 619	13,344	9
Delaware	24,811	3,466	14
Virginia	161,50)	27,646	64
West Virginia	91,345	15,181	17
North Carolina	139,535	33,111	23
Georgia	129,665	21,899	17
Alabama	105,474	17,429	16
Mississippi	84,784	9,357	11
Tennessee	199,056	37,713	19
Kentucky	245,133	43,826	18
Missouri	384,314	34,780	9
Arkansas	77,195	13,610	17
Texas	132,390	17,505	13
Total	1,920,819	288,867	15

Adding the number of white male adults in the dark spots at the North, we find that Mr. Tilden's votes came from localities having 2,325,293 white male adults, of whom 317,313, or 13.6 per cent., were unable to read or write. But majorities for Mr. Hayes came from localities having 5,755,391 white male adults, of whom only 382,953, or 6.6 per cent., were unable to read or write. If the contrast is not delightful to Democrats, perhaps they may be interested on some other occasion to learn more about the source of their main strength at the North—the black spot on the map which defaces three Northern States, and has its centre about the Five Points.—[New York Tribune.

——Gov. Hayes said to a friend at Athens, Ohio, on Wednesday: "Any man fit to be President, or even a candidate of a great party for the office, would prefer to be counted out by fraud rather than be counted in by fraud of which there is a reasonable suspicion." The conversation turned to the subject of an elector voting for the candidate other than he had been chosen to vote for, and a member of the Governor's party said: "No man in this country has courage enough to accept the office of President, if elected by such a vote, and by courage I mean hardihood, bravado, wickedness, and all the qualities requisite to such an act." To which Gov. Hayes promptly and quietly responded: "I know one man certainly who has not."

News Splinters.

—Hendricks has a majority in Indiana of 5,125.

—Illinois legislature is Republican by eight on joint ballot.

—Morrissey's pool is sorely troubled, but not by an angel.

—The Democratic party feel unwell. Decomposition has set in.

—Vermont renders a majority of 41,767 for Hayes. All one way.

—The crisis is culminating and the travail of the Democracy is indeed terrible.

—No wonder that money is scarce when the stakeholders have two-thirds of it.

—The Presidential contest of 1876 will be remembered as the first pool-selling contest.

—One of the Democratic Presidential electors in New York cannot take his seat. Bolls.

—St. Lawrence county, New York, where Daniel Magone, jr., lives, gives 7,646 majority for Hayes.

—Twelve hundred barrels of oil, it is estimated, were consumed during the late canvass in this state by torchlighters.

—William M. Evarts and Charles O'Connor have not accepted the invitation for an election hunt among the Louisiana bayous.

—The excitement is subsiding. The people of all parties are disposed to wait quietly for the official returns, and to submit quietly to the result which they may indicate.

—Democrats admit that Colorado is Republican. After weeks have elapsed they will make the same admission in regard to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, probably.

—Suppose Republican frauds are discovered in Louisiana, will Mr. Hewitt's embassy object if the Returning Board throw out enough illegal ballots to insure the electoral vote of the state for Tilden and reform?

—The election of Governor Hayes i snow practically assured. Against this result there remains only bowling, threatening bravado. But, as Lincoln said, "The men who elect a President can inaugurate him;" and they can, and will.

—The proposal of the Louisiana Returning Board to hold secret sessions has an ugly look. It is of the first importance for the Republicans to avoid even the appearance of evil. The whole country wants a chance to witness that count.

—If Governor Chamberlain should be "counted out" in South Carolina, it will be the result of his past mistaken teaching and conciliatory policy. There is no use, as the Southern phrase goes, in trying to tote with the devil, for he will not tote fair.

—Hugh Young, of Wellsboro, Pa., is elected to the Pennsylvania legislature by a majority large enough to keep him there seven years. He only gets three thousand one hundred and eighty more votes than the other fellow. Where does any one suppose the other fellow is?

—Another important dispatch has been "intercepted." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* publishes it as follows: "On the Wing, Nov. 14. To Samuel J. Tilden: If you cannot get that other vote, our engagement must be considered at an end. S——n B. A——y." That knocks the last prop from the Governor's matrimonial hopes.

—The Democratic idea of an "honest count" seems to be both elastic and peculiar. The *Albany Argus* says: "An honest count of the honest vote in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin will give Tilden and Hendricks all those states. Why not have such a count?" Why not include Illinois, Massachusetts, and a dozen other states? The chief beauty of impudence is its size.

—Alec. M'Clure says the two negroes on the Returning Board of Louisiana have been put on board a monitor at New Orleans to keep the Democrats from buying them. If Alec. had the power to sell out this election what sort of a fleet of monitors would keep him safe from the party willing to purchase and to pay? The mind weakens before the contemplation of that endless armament—and its impotency.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

—The delight of the average Democrat when he discovers a colored man voting the Democratic ticket is one of the most amusing phases of politics. An enthusiastic Reformer sends this thrilling account of a scene at Atlanta on election day: "One old colored man had worked all day in the Democratic cause, and had secured the votes of 50 of his own race. At about five o'clock he spied Ben Hill coming toward the polls, and coolly walking up he took him by the arm and said: 'General, I have voted about 50 of my people. I want to have the honor of voting one distinguished statesman—the colored man's friend.' He gave Ben Hill a ticket, marched him to the polls and voted him, while such a yell went up from the throats of the assembled 2,000 white and colored men as had not been heard in Atlanta for years."

WE ARE SELLING

WE ARE SELLING

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Coats at - $3.50

Ladies' Coats at - - $4.00

Ladies' Coats at - $4.50

Ladies' Coats at - - $5.00

An Elegant Assortment at the very Lowest Prices.

Felt Skirts at – 50 cents

White Blankets at $2.50

Flannels at - 15 cents

Muslins at - - 6 cents

Cheviots at - - 8 cents

Men's Boots at - $2.00

Boys' Boots at - $1.25

Ladies' Fine Shoes at $1.25

Men's Suits at – $5.00

Come and see if it is true

S. & A. LOEB

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

J. NEWMAN, JR., at the EAGLE CLOTHING HALL, on Alleghany Street, sells

GOOD OVERCOATS AT FROM - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $3 50 UP
GOOD WINTER SUITS AT FROM - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $5 00 UP
THE BEST DOLLAR HAT IN TOWN FOR - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80 CENTS

And Everything else in Proportion. Call and see me and Save from 10 to 15 per cent. from elsewhere.

38 3m J. NEWMAN, JR.

CENTRE COUNTY IRON AHEAD.—It gives us great pleasure to copy the following article from the Boston "Commercial Advertiser," showing that the iron put on exhibition at the Centennial by our fellow townsmen, Messrs. Valentines, took the first premium, excelling in quality the Swedish and Norway iron. This is a great triumph for American iron, and we feel doubly gratified that the premium should fall to those who so well deserve it. The iron manufactured at the Bellefonte forges has long enjoyed an enviable reputation, and the late award will still add to its good name. We understand that some of the Eastern manufacturers are already advertising articles manufactured of Valentines iron, who understand the importance of using the best articles.

VALENTINES & CO.'S BELLEFONTE IRON WORKS.—Perhaps the most complete system for the manufacture of iron has never yet been matured. It would seem, however, most natural that it should be made as near as possible to where its ores are taken from the ground, and converted from the primal hemiatite into pig, thence into wrought and finished irons of various shapes, all within a short distance, thus saving transportation and otherwise inducing economy by the utilization of a part of the heat necessary for one process to the carrying out of another. As a matter of course these considerations are limited in their scope by the necessity for the use of fuel and of limestone, which must be transported as well as the ore, and this item sometimes determines the location of a blast furnace at quite a distance from the supplying ore mines. Nevertheless, there are a few furnaces and iron works in this state which approach the ideal in situation, and of these the Bellefonte Iron Works, at Bellefonte, Pa., owned by the firm of Valentines & Co., is probably the best. They have a very complete exhibit of their hemiatite iron ores of the very best quality, free from phosphorus and sulphur; numerous specimens of their cold blast charcoal iron, and of the steel made therefrom, the latter in its crude state, and has worked up into various beautifully finished tools. This firm is one of the oldest in the iron business in the state, having been established by Valentine & Thomas, in 1815. The business is now in the hands of J. D. Valentine, Robert Valentine, George Valentine and A. S. Valentine, all practical iron masters, who give it their personal supervision, each member managing his own department. They take the ore from the ground, owning a territory of some 8,000 acres, and manufacture it with charcoal, first into pig metal, second into blooms or slabs in charcoal forge fires, and third, roll it into shapes for wire, called billets, afterwards rolled into rods suitable for drawing down into the finest grades of wire. They also roll the iron into shapes suitable for scythes, shovels, planters' hoes, edge-tools of all kinds, boiler covers for making boiler plate, and into anything for which the Swedish or Norway iron is used, it being quite an equal in quality to those famous brands, and of much lower price. When the attention of the Jury of Award was called to this exhibit, their unanimous verdict was that it exhibited high inherent qualities, which made it unexcelled for the purpose to which it is applied, and they gave a very flattering diploma to that effect, with the grand medal of honor. The address of the makers is Valentines & Co., Bellefonte Iron Works, Bellefonte, Pa.

BEAUX ON WET SUNDAYS.—A wet Sunday night affects two classes of lovers in opposite ways. To him who is engaged it is a Godsend, as it enables him to snug up to her in the parlor and have the whole evening to himself; but to the other lover, he who is not engaged, a rainy Sunday night is a painful episode. His footing at the house isn't enough to warrant his going there through the storm, and all he can do is to attend the church and steal in the vestibule, and pull up his collar, in the despairing hope that she may appear. She don't, of course, and he goes back to his dreary home wretched and miserable beyond description. O, those days of elastic idiocy! How their memory overcomes us.

—Anxiety over vacancies in the Electoral College is uncalled for. In nearly all of the States the electors fill, by ballot, any vacancy that may "in any manner" occur. In the two or three remaining States the Legislature fills the vacancy.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 38tf

—A few evenings ago, among the passengers who returned to Easton from the Centennial, were a number of ladies from that place, one of whom had purchased a good-sized toy balloon. An Easton paper says: "When she alighted from the train at this place the crowd was so great that she was jammed in, and another lady was pushed against the balloon, when it burst with a loud noise. The lady who had caused the explosion fell into the arms of a companion and declared that she had been shot. Her cries attracted the attention of the male passengers, who, fearing that some one had shot a pistol, became very much excited, and for awhile it was feared that the rush to get out of the cars would result in some one getting tramped under foot. The cause of the alarm was finally explained, and the supposed wounded lady was escorted to her home without delay.

SPLENDID RECORD.—That the Pennsylvania railroad is one of the best managed roads in the world no one that has traveled much upon it can deny. President Scott and his able assistants do nothing by halves. That they have done all the carrying business of this Centennial year, without a single accident and with the loss of only one life, and that through no fault of the company, is truly wonderful, and should stir up in the heart of every Pennsylvanian a feeling of pride. The Altoona *Tribune* pays the corporation the following just tribute:

> No railroad in this or any other country can show such a splendid record as the Pennsylvania railroad in regard to the safety of its passenger traffic. Of the thousands of passengers carried over the main line this Centennial year only one has lost his life, the result of the man's own carelessness. It happened only the other day, while he was in the act of passing from the platform of one car to the other, he lost his balance, and was precipitated from the train. Last year only one passenger was killed, the accident in this instance being the result of the individual's own negligence. The general management and superintendence of this great thoroughfare is superb, and for safety to the lives of those who use it, there is provided every guarantee that modern science and human ingenuity can invent and apply. Neither expense nor the most scrupulous care is spared to render the road perfect in its equipments, and in the conduct of its departments, from the most exalted to the humblest position.

Attend to Your Head and Hair—Don't Delay Using This.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia. vol 8 35-1y

THOSE two foes of bodily comfort, Rheumatism and the Gout, cease their twinges, if the affected part is daily washed with Green's Sulphur Soap, which banishes pain and renders the joints and muscles supple and elastic. Depot Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 44-4w

—The demagogue is gradually subsiding. He has found out that the prodigious din he was raising was formidable only because of the echo produced by the size of his own ears.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We have received the December issue of "Potter's American Monthly." This is one of the best we have seen. As it one of the best magazines in the country we commend it to the attention of our readers. John E. Potter & Co., of Philadelphia, are the publishers, and to them all communications should be addressed.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The "Eclectic" for December makes its tribute to the interest felt in the recently-closed Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, by presenting its readers with an excellent portrait of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission. The portrait is accompanied by a brief sketch of Gen. Hawley's life.

The literary contents of the number are unusually various, there being no less than seventeen articles, besides the four well-filled editorial departments. A mere list of these articles will be sufficient to show their value, interest, and variety: "Automatism and Evolution," by Charles Elam, M.D.; "Daniel Deronda;" "The Two Chancellors: Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck;" "Astronomy in America," by Richard A. Proctor, B.A., F.R.S.; "Primavera," by W. W. Story; "Kafir Weddings and Kafir Kraals," by Lady Barker; "Charlotte Bronte, A Monograph;" "The American Centenary," by Horace White; "When the Sea was Young;" "The Story of a Life;" "Fairy Plays;" "The Byways of Book-making;" "Islam," by L. Mason; "The Planet Saturn's Dark Ring," by Richard A. Proctor, B.A., F.R.S.; "An American Co-operative Community;" and "The Waiting Angel."

It will be seen that several of the articles on the list are peculiarly timely—the one on "The Two Chancellors" throwing a flood of light on the recent and current history of Europe.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, $5 per year. Single number, 45 cents.

A Case in Honesdale, Pa.

I was attacked with liver complaint, which apparently brought me to the brink of the grave. During my sickness I was attended by three physicians in our place, but received no help. I also tried the various remedies recommended for such complaints, but they afforded me no relief. I was persuaded to try DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed for ten years. This statement may be relied upon as strictly true. BETSY PERRIN.

The above certificate was given in the presence of Dr. A. Strong, of Honesdale, who is well-known in the vicinity as a successful practitioner.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

—The natural love of a Democrat for the negro bubbles out on all occasions. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* recalls the days when every friend of abolition was met with the withering conundrum: "Do you want your darter to marry a nigger?" or by this amiable observation: "The Democracy ask for nothing but the right. They demand a fair count and no cheating. If they are beaten honestly they will yield gracefully. But no two niggers will be allowed to make a President for forty millions of people.

—Ex-Gov. Parker is not going to secure that seat in the United States Senate from New Jersey without a struggle. There is a small army of rivals in the field already, among whom are State Senator Leon Abbett, ex-Congressman Orcestes Cleveland, ex-Attorney General Gilchrist, and Mr. Ashbel Green. Mr. Parker is not a great or a brilliant statesman, but he is easily the first man in this list in point of fitness.

—The free traders are moving again. A "National Free Trade Convention" is shortly to be held in Chicago, to which delegates from thirty-one states have already been chosen.

—Speculation as to the personnel of the next Cabinet is phenomenally cautious.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
17-1y

New Advertisements.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &C.

The tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &C.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, creating a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 43-4t

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

If you want to be Strong, Healthy and vigorous take E. F Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Nervous Debility. Nervous Debility.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvinates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on the outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or advice free. Try my great remedy. Get it of your druggist, six bottles for $5.00. It cannot fail. It is guaranteed to do as is recommended.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, Pin, and Stomach worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful Physician in the country for the removal of Tape worms. He removes them in 2 to 3 hours, with head and all complete, alive, and no fee until head is passed. Common sense teaches if Tape worm can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails. If he has it not, have him get it, or send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office free, or by mail.) 46-1m

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

On Lamb Street,

In the Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order, and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at 5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

SCIENTIFIC FARMER.

BOSTON, MASS.

Such a paper as you want
Can be found in the SCIENTIFIC FARMER,
In all things practical.
Endeavors to combine theory and practice,
Not forgetful of the uses
That bring profit in their train.
In knowledge is the farmers' hope
For large and profitable results,
In the forwarding of this knowledge
Can the SCIENTIFIC FARMER be relied on.

Farmers, we ask of you to subscribe,
And a dollar gives a year's subscription.
Remember that a national paper
Must treat of the *principles* of farming,
Enlisting the experiences of many,
Recording the results of practice.

Five Copies, 75 cents each.

The SCIENTIFIC FARMER is a paper which has met approval in all sections of the country. Send one dollar to the SCIENTIFIC FARMER COMPANY, Boston, Mass., and give it a trial. 44-3t

Dauchy & Co.

Rawson's IMPROVED Adjustable Spring-Bed

supersedes all others in price and durability. Sent to any address for $5.—A business assistant wanted in this and adjacent counties. Circulars free. C. D. RAWSON & CO., 271 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 44-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 47 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 42-4t

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 44-4w

Elbow-Room.

MAX ADELER'S New Book. Just published. Will outsell any book in the field. The brightest of humorous books, is profusely illustrated with most laughable pictures by ARTHUR B. FROST. Will sell by reason of its beauty and cheapness. No other book published possessing such general fitness for the wants of the present times. Agents who wish to make Big Wages wanted in every town. Tempting terms and circulars sent, on application to J. M. STODDARD & CO., 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 44-4w

Attention All!

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

On receipt of fifty cents we will send by mail, postpaid, all of the following pieces of jewelry, viz: 1 pair Gold Plated Engraved Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Gold Front Shirt Studs, 1 Collar Stud, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Roll Plate Watch Chain and 1 Gent's Rose Coral Scarf Pin. We offer this great bargain merely to draw attention to our business, as we have all kinds of watches and jewelry at low prices. Send for Catalogue. COLES & CO., 735 Broadway, New York City. 44-4w

READY FOR AGENTS—THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. *Is selling* immensely. 5,000 agents wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 735 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books, assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in August and September. 44-4w

PETERS' MUSICAL MAGAZINES.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES,
$1.70 FOR 25Cts. *No. 25, price 25 cents, contains:*
When the Harvest Time is over, by Danks
Bonnie Jean a O'Dair, Song by Hays
Star of my Soul, Serenade by Blockley.
Eyes like Violets, etc., Song by Danks
Ah! this Heart, Waltz Song by Glover

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, No. 23,
$1.80 FOR 25Cts. *Price 25 cents, contains:*
Basket of Jewels Mazurka, by Kinkel
Bella Waltz, by Weber
Strawberries and Cream, 4 hands, by Dressler
The Zither Player, by Wagner
Vesper Chimes, by Wilson

LA CREME DE LA CREME, No. 35,
$1.35 FOR 25Cts. *Price 25 cents, contains:*
Sunday Morning, Nocturne by Lichner
Flower of Austria, by Egghard
Magali, Grand Waltz, by Leybach
Three pieces for advanced Piano players.

PETERS' ORGAN SELECTIONS, No. 5,
$1.20 FOR 25Cts. *Price 25 cents, contains:*
Invocation, a Voluntary, by Mine
Prelude, by Jackson
Chorus from Creation, by Haydn
Hallelujah Hymn of Eve, by Dr. Arne
Chorus, By Beethoven

PETERS' OCTAVO CHORUSES, PART 5,
4 Choruses for 25Cts. *Price 25 cents, contains:*
The Gipsy Life, 4 Voices, by Schumann
The Rainbow, 4 Voices, by Leslie
The Minstrel Boy, 4 Voices, by Dressler
Forth to the Battle, 4 Voices, by Morgan

PETERS' SACRED SELECTIONS, PART 5,
2 Anthems for 25Cts. *price 25 cents, contains:*
All Thy Works Praise Thee, O Lord! Full anthem for Harvest Festivals, by Thorne.
Hosanna to the Son of David! Full Anthem for Advent, by Macfarren.

Any of the above sent, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents. Address, 44-4t
J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, New York.

MARKOE HOUSE, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.. European Hotel, S. E. corner Eleventh and Chestnut Streets within one block of Continental and Girard Houses, Walnut and Chestnut Street Theatres, and two lines of steam cars for the Centennial. Terms, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00 per day. H. M. BEIDLER, Proprietor.
J. A. SAMPLE, Chief Clerk. 44-4t

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,
CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER
Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

New Advertisements.

STRAYED.—Came to the residence of P. Eves, in Half Moon township, Centre county, Pa., two pigs, supposed to be about eight months old. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away. JOHN P. EVES.
October, 31, 1876. 43-3t

STRAYED.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, in Worth township, about one mile from Port Matilda, a four year old steer, red and white spotted, but most red, and of large size. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away, or it will be disposed of according to law.
43-3t JACOB WOODRING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot!

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 1f

EXECUTORS'

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the JUNCTION at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker Township, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle Turnpike road, with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven about midway between the two places, containing about 37 acres of land, with a fine large Dwelling House, Store Room, and the necessary out buildings (all in good order and repair) thereon erected. There is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence or as a place of public business and summer resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land adjoining the Junction tract containing about 10 acres, well located and desirable for a small home, is also offered for sale, together with

Four Fine Farms.

One thereof now occupied by Samuel Showers contains about 267 acres. One occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, contains about 180 acres. One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 acres, all situated contiguous to the property first above described in Walker township, and the other occupied by Michael Cornman, containing 246 acres, 9 perches, with mansion, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are Limestone Land of the Finest Quality,

are in a Good State of Cultivation, well supplied with timber, water and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc and Huston abound in iron ore of the finest quality in paying quantities, a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Linn & McCoy, of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same. Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg,
28-3m Executors.

WOOD PUMPS

Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Graiten Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited when in town to the big Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila.
34-12t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between John T. Fowler, John Somers, and C. Guyer, trading as John T. Fowler & Co., as manufacturers and dealers in timber, lumber, &c., at Hannah, Centre county, Pa., and at Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of John T. Fowler and C. Guyer, for settlement.

The business of the late firm will be continued by John T. Fowler and C. Guyer under the name and style of John T. Fowler & Co.

JOHN T. FOWLER,
JOHN SOMERS,
C. GUYER.

Tyrone, Oct. 27, 1876. 43-3m

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, of Centre County, No. 124, November T. 1874, *Fend. Ex.* 119, August T. 1876.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Centre County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Ed. Perks, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, November 16, A. D., 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M.
43-3t J. S. BARNHART, Auditor.

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no46 1y

GRAND OPENING.

VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any list of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about pushing other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER than the advertised prices without misrepresentation. We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

☞ Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Importance of Educating Horses.

Notwithstanding much has been said and written on the subject of breaking colts and handling vicious horses, and such men as Rarey, Williams, Magner and others have been all over the country and demonstrated to all the superiority of skill and science in handling horses over the old method of pounding and whipping them, still there are a great many who yet stick to the old custom of forcing them into submission by kicks and blows, and who think that all that is necessary to enable a man to breake a colt well is to have plenty of courage, strength and a loud voice, and when they commence to break a colt hitch him up and try to drive him before he is accustomed to the feeling of the harness or knows anything about the use of the bit or rein; and if he does not move right off before he has been taught to go he is whipped; if he does not mind the rein the lash is laid on; if he stumbles on rough ground he is "whaled;" if he whoas too soon when told to whoa he is kicked; and if he resent this cruel treatment the above is repeated. The consequence of such improper management is frequently some kind of a scrape, in which the colt is taught his first lesson in kicking or baulking, or, perhaps he runs away and receives a scare which it will take years to get over. On the other hand, should the colt, as is sometimes the case, prove to be tractable and not make any resistance, his owner, after driving him a few times and getting him so he can drive him and not get upset, and will call him "broke" when he is, in reality, not half drivable; and so not being taught, he never learns anything more, only what he learns from ordinary driving. This manner of handling colts account for the many badly-kicking and restive horses we have, and also for the vast nnmber of awkward, unhandy, and stupid brutes which we see driven every day. Now, although almost any man can break a colt after a fashion, there are but few competent to educate a colt as he should be. A man to successfully handle and educate horses and colts, should in the first place be a natural horseman, and be possessed of that peculiar knack without which no man can be a first-class trainer. In the second place, he should have an unlimited stock of patience, and be able to control himself on all occasions, for a man that cannot control himself cannot control a horse. Besides a man should be posted in his business, and be familiar with all the dfferent systems of horse training as taught by all the most succesaful horse trainers. He should also be a man possessed of a kind heart, capable of inspiring confidence in the animal he is handling.

Now, if there was in every town a man with these requisites, and he should break all of the colts raised in the town, the useful qualities of the horses of the country would be greatly increased, and there would not be so many accounts in the papers of broken ribs and bruised heads, caused by horses running or kicking. I hope the day will soon come when every one shall realize the importance of a more thorough system of educating horses, and when schools shall be established all over the land for instructing competent men to educate and handle horses; when such horses as now require a strong man to drive and control them, shall be rendered kind and docile, and be driven with safety and pleasure, even without bit or rein; when competent veterinary surgeons shall take the place of our country "hoss doctors," and the many diseases to which horse flesh is heir shall receive the attention which they deserve; when the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall be enforced in every instance of its violation and the offenders punished as they deserve.

When these things are realized, and not before, will man's best friend and most faithful servant, the horse, receive that treatment to which his services entitle him; and instead of being over-worked and starved by some, and used as a means of gambling and cheating by others, he shall, by proper care and attention, together with judicious breeding, and especially by a thorough education, be made one of the greatest blessings ever given by the Creator for the benefit of man.

THE following is a recipe for making hard soap which is excellent and economical: Nearly every family accumulates, through the winter, drippings from beef and mutton. These can be utilized for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling until all the water is expelled. Of course the whiter the grease the nicer the soap. Take six pounds of sal soda, six pounds of grease, three-and-a-half pounds new stone lime, four gallons soft water, half a pound of borax. Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler; boil till all is dissolved. When well settled pour off the clear lye, wash out the kettle and put in the lye, grease and borax; boil till it comes to soap, pour into a tub to cool. And when sufficiently hard cut into bars and put on to dry. This is very nice for washing white flannel and calico.

Reading Families.

Books and newspapers encourage—almost create—a thirst for knowledge in children. It is far easier to give a child a practical education with six months' schooling per year, with plenty of reading matter at home, than it is with ten months' schooling and no books and newspapers in your house. This is no fancy, but a positive fact; and yet how many parents there are who will spare no reasonable expense in sending their children to school, but if asked to subscribe for a newspaper, will answer: "I can't afford it!" How stupid and inconsistent! The truth is, they can not afford to do without it.

Children who are fond of reading very seldom seek other amusement away from home. Who would not prefer that his boy should sit reading by the fireside at home than roaming about where he is almost sure to fall into bad company and acquire pernicious habits?

Take a good assortment of papers, and let every one in the house have free access to them. Don't be too particular about their lying scattered about. When you have a few spare moments you are almost sure to be reading one if in reach. Above all things, let us "muss" them over, the baby and all, for children who are up among books and newspapers rarely injure them.

Never make a practice of borrowing papers. It has been truly said that "a newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own."

Pay for your paper and it will read easier, and be a great deal more entertaining and instructive. At all events, do not ask to borrow your neighbor's.

They have a little hero in New Brunswick—Fred Berryman, aged twelve, who saved his mother from drowing the other day. He had been rowing her across the St. Croix to Calais, Me., and in trying to climb up the wharf she fell into the water. Twice he dived and brought her up, and twice she sank again; and the third time he succeeded in getting her arm over the edge of the boat and kept her there until help arrived.

It is very curious to note the frantic protestations of the Democrats against fraud in Florida, Louisiana or the Carolinas, while they have not a word to say about fraud in Mississippi or New York. There is but one way to explain it: Whenever a state goes for Tilden it is a honest vote, and whenever a state goes for Hayes it is a fraud. "Reform is necessary."

Alleghany county gives Hayes and Wheeler 9,481 majority, which is very near what she gave Grant and Lincoln. Whatever may betide the Republicans of that county, at large, they cannot say that old Alleghany did not do her duty nobly. Her majority is that of a state, and it exceeds that of any other county in the Union, except Philadelphia. Three cheers for old Alleghany.

Miscellaneous Cards.

D. R. B. NEVIN,
(Late United States Pension Agent),
Attorney-at-Law,
and Solicitor of Claims,
725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n19-6m

STABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.
COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO
Cigars, Etc.,
NO. 255 MARKET STREET
(NORTH SIDE)
PHILADELPHIA.
v8-31-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't.. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't,.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont ‹ Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law. Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. E. I. KISE.

Expresses.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
8-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Iron City College.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.
☞ Students received at any time. ☜
Address for circulars containing full particulars, 3m4 J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES
v5-12-1

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 6lotf

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you wand Ball Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
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If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

To meet a general demand for a first-class family magazine, at a price within the reach of all classes of readers,

Potter's American Monthly,
a profusely illustrated magazine
Of History, Literature, Science and Art,
will be supplied
AT $3.00 A YEAR FOR 1877.

Potter's American Monthly is the Best Family Magazine in America, makes a Specialty of American Topics; is unequaled in the Value of its Biographical Sketches; Furnishes the Best Descriptions of Travel and Adventure; Publishes the Best American Stories; is Unsurpassed in the Originality and Piquancy of its Editorial Departments.
Always has something for the Antiquarian and Historian, something for the Scholar and Litterateur, something for the Politician and Business man, something for the Women and Children; is admirably adapted to all Classes of Society, and is the
Cheapest First-Class Magazine in the Country.
$3.00 A YEAR FOR 1877.

Special Offers to Clubs.—5 Copies will be sent postage paid for one year on receipt of $13 00; 10 copies one year on receipt of $25 00; 20 copies one year on receipt of $50 00, and a copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, Richly Illustrated, one Volume, Quarto Edition, bound in French Morocco, Full Gilt, price $25; the best work of the kind in the English language, will be presented to the person sending at his club. 35 copies one year on receipt of $67 50, and a copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, two Volumes, Quarto Edition, Elegantly Bound in Turkey Morocco, price $40. One of the most superb works ever published in this country—given to the person sending this club.
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Potter's American Monthly is for sale by all News Dealers at 25 cents a copy; or $3 00 a year in advance, postage pre-paid by the publishers. Specimen copy mailed, post-paid, to any address in the United States on receipt of 25 cents.
All new Subscribers whose remittances reach us before January 1, 1876, will receive the November and December numbers of this year free. Remittances should be made by check, postal money order, or registered letter,
Address
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers
42 PHILADELPHIA.

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.
It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.
We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
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Bellefonte, Pa.
17-1y

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Boot and Shoe-maker.
Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.
☞ Humes' Block, next door to post office.
v8n16-1y

H. M. Herrington, *Drugs and Medicines.*

--RE-OPENED.--
A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established
DRUG STORE,
late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions,
and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day
or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.
H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

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HARPER BROTHERS
SPRING STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
DEALERS IN
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FLOUR & GRAIN,
Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of
Dry Goods
AND
GROCERIES
which they are selling at
PANIC PRICES
Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.
CALL AND SEE
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WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE
Shortlidge & Co.,
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COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE
WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,
prepared expressly for family use.
BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.
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WOOD or COAL BURNT,
challenges competition as to quality.
Agents for the sale of
DUPONT'S POWDER
RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.
FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,
all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!
HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the
Very Best Quality
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Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal
to all who may want the same, at the
MOST REASONABLE PRICES
Our Coal is of the very
BEST IN THE MARKET
and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
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J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 6lotf

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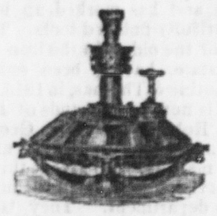

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E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
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Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in
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We are headquarters for everything in the way of
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Each style being the best of its class in the market.
Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.
Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.
☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference.
po28

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-22-1y

Egypt's Buried Temples.

Reading History in the Ruins that Line the Nile.

The tombs of Beni Hassan are cut in one of the hard strata of a hill that lies to the east of the Nile bank. The river once flowed much closer to the base of the hill, but has turned back into the plain and left a deposit of rich soil that is covered with waving grain, breast high as we plough through it on our donkeys, and of the most brilliant green. As we threaded palm groves and hailed each other over the grain that was tossing in the wind and rolling billows from end to end across the broad fields, we were cautioned by our considerate donkey-boys to keep a discreet silence, as this district was infested by Bedouin brigands. Up one of the lonely gorges of the hills we actually saw the black tents of the tribe, but no one sought to molest us.

The grottoes of Beni Hassan are, next to the Pyramids, the oldest known monuments in Egypt. The fact scarcely suggests itself as you enter these chambers hewn out of the solid rock, plastered and elaborately frescoed. The colors are as bright to-day as they were when the artist—who, by the way has been mummified these fifty centuries—concluded his contract. On a background of the most delicate shades of green are infinite multitudes of figures portraying all the manners and customs of ancient life. Even then there must have been dwellings of pretentions architecture. For they are imitated here. Here stand columns hewn out of the living rock in the earliest Egyptian style. Naturally they are copies from nature—the stalks of four water-plants bound together and crowned with lotus or papyrus buds. It is miraculous that any part of these tombs is left, save the bare hollow, inasmuch as the painting may be easily effaced, the plaster removed in slices, and the rock itself cut with the blade of a penknife.

The majority of the temples of Egypt stand so near the Nile shore that they are plainly visible from the deck of our dahabeeh. At morning or at evening we see a superb monument in the dim distance. If the wind is fair we draw rapidly toward it, and in an hour or two find the Nitetis running up to the nearest point from which the temple may be visited. Two or three of our sailors leap ashore, drive in our portable stakes and make fast. After this feat they usually squat on the bank in a row, light their cigarettes, chat, sing, wander off into the fields to gather lentils and eat them with a relish. It is their playtime. It is our task, for we at once begin preparing for the explorations of the temples.

Usually we take donkeys to carry us to the site of the ruins. Too often these little beasts are utterly unfit to carry any burden. Their backs are raw; their stirrupless saddles are tied on with odd bits of cord, or perhaps are merely balanced on the sharp backs of the unhappy creatures, without any fastenings whatever. Over dusty roads, through broad fields of grain, under palm groves and along the edges of mud villages we crouch in the heat of the sun and reach, at last, with unfeigned joy, the propylon.

It was not yet sunrise when we came to the gates of Edfoo, one of the best preserved temples of the Nile. The air was still fresh, for these nights are deliciously cool. The great courts with their sculptured columns, the numerous chambers sacred to the ancient riets of the temple worship, the massive wall that encloses it; all these unmarred relics of a mighty race impressed silence upon us, and we paced reverently the immense hall, where we appeared ridiculously small in comparison. Our torches brought out the color that still enlivens the sculpture, though much of that color, and even some of the sculpturing, have been obliterated by the thick smoke of the innumerable torches that have been burned here for generations past. Leaning from the lofty capital of the eastern pylon the prospect was glorious—the temple court beneath us; flocks of doves darting to and fro among the columns of the court, showing us their pale blue backs; the green lawns soft as velvet, stretching to the amber Nile on one hand and the desert hills on the other; the village with its open houses, half of them unroofed, or only partly thatched with palm boughs, all huddled close together under the high walls of the temple. When the sun rose this village came to life, and there was a chorus of backsheesh raised by a multitude of baby Arabs, who danced boisterously and crieds out incessantly.

The town of Keneh, with its famous water jars, lies opposite Denderah, a temple perfect like that at Edfoo, though smaller. It has once been buried, and is still so deep in the soil that you can touch the capitals as you walk around the outer wall, and to enter the temple is like descending into an enormous cellar. It is only at Denderah and Edfoo that I have been able to realize anything of the life of these temples. They are so utterly dead, so cruelly ruined, and their age is so inconceivable, that I find myself wandering about them in a state of utter disbelief.

At Esneh a temple stands in the midst of a squalid village and is buried to the roof in earth. One grows indifferent to ruins that are not impressive in a land that has so great a store of the wonderful. Esneh, therefore, half covered with mud huts that hang upon it like wasps' nests, was rather disappointing, and we lounged through the village. The sun was intensely hot, the air filled with dust, and the day a nervous one. Even the ghawazer, who have given fame to the village, fail now to attract. The bazaars were faintly perfumed with rose ottar; naked children, with distended stomachs, followed us through the narrow, filthy streets begging, and when we turned on them they fled in confusion. We paused at an open door for a moment. Four women crouched in a lonely room, waiting for the dead. All but one of these mourners ceased as we approached and turned tearful eyes upon us. Then they stretched forth a hand and murmured "Backsheesh!" Their jaws were dropped, and they looked the picture of despair; but their instinct was too much for them, and they whispered "Backsheesh." The fourth woman was bowed down in the corner with her forhead turned to the wall. She took not the slightest notice of us. There was surely some truth in her sorrow. After dark we drifted away from Esneh, while its black profile was outlined against the west, dotted with a few twinkling lights. —[San Francisco Chronicle.

The Power of a Voice.

A lady living near Boston, owned, some years ago, a horse of whom she was both fond and proud. He was not one of those styled "family horses," because they have neither spirit to prance nor strength to run away, but who, if left to themselves, would never go at all. He was as fleet as a deer, and as sensitive as a bird. No one must pass him on the road nor touch him with a whip, as if he could be outdone, nor needed urging on to his duty. He was not a horse you would ask your grandmother to drive! And yet he had sound sense and good judgment; and sometimes he showed presence of mind and submission to circumstances which might have put to shame many with reasoning powers. He also manifested affection and gratitude for the kind treatment he received.

Once when his mistress was driving they came to the foot of a hill, down which a teamster was rushing with tremendous speed, keeping the middle of the road as if the driver thought there was nobody in the world too good to be run down by his plumber's wagon.

The lady drew her horse up to the last inch of ground on her side; but in vain. On rushed the plumber, driving as recklessly as he nips bits from our pipes to replace them with whole feet of lead, colliding with and crushing the wheels of the phaeton, throwing the lady forward over her horse, and dashing a superfluous old man he had in his wagon down the hill head foremost.

Brave Charlie cleared himself from the wreck, ran up the hill a few paces, and then turned back to see what had become of his mistress. She, not being seriously injured, rose up and called his name, when he turned around, walked deliberately back, and allowed himself to be led home.

There came a time, not long after this, when the power of that same voice saved Charlie from a frightful death.

At the dead of night the bells began to ring for fire; and it was soon found that the large livery stable at which he was kept was in flames, and the horses frantic with terror and trying to break away from all control.

Charlie's owner was absent; but his mistress, who had such power over him, resolved to save him from the flames. Accompanied by a servant she set off in the darkness for the scene of terror.

We need not describe the fury of the flames as they shot up against the black sky, and lighted the region with a lurid glare nor yet the wild confusion among the men who were shouting to the horses that were neighing and stamping in their efforts to escape.

Among the foremost of these restless prancers was Charlie, who, having on neither bridle nor halter, defied all the efforts of the hostler to hold him, and seemed bent on rushing back into the flames.

When his brave mistress reached the wild scene, she called out, "Charlie, Charlie!" in her usual gentle tone; when he at once grew quiet and looked eagerly about in the crowd for his friend.

He walked gently off in the direction of her voice; she came forward and laid her hand on his velvet nose, and with no other means of restraint led him off to a place of safety.

The Apothecary's Squirrel.

An apothecary had a tame squirrel, which he was in the frequent habit of regaling with nuts, and which he used to keep in his own private room adjoining his shop. The little fellow was allowed plenty of liberty, for the door of his cage was frequently left open, and he used to climb up doors and windows, and spring thence upon his master's hand. On one occasion he jumped upon the broad-brimmed hat of a Quaker who came into the shop. He made friends with all his master's acquaintances, but if anybody teased him he could show that he knew how to bite. As the winter came on, he was in the habit of building himself a nest of any tow he might find about, and used to choose for his residence the pocket of his master's coat. When, in the evening, the coat was taken off and hung upon a nail, the little squirrel would climb up the door on which the nail stood, run down the coat, and take up his quarters in the pocket, carrying always in his mouth a good supply of the tow, which he had prepared and rolled together beforehand, and with which he contrived to make in the pocket the coziest night's lodging in the world.

Great results followed from this habit of the squirrel's, as you shall hear. A house-breaker, watching his opportunity, selected an especially dark night for getting through the window of the apothecary's little back room behind the shop, with, as you may imagine, no good end in view. He knew that the apothecary kept no dog; he could easily guess where his coat was likely to be hanging up. He soon found the pocket, and was just about to lighten it of purse, pocket-book and keys, when a misfortune totally unexpected befell him.

In rummaging about for the keys and purse he had struck the sleeping squirrel, of whose strange habits with regard to his bedroom he had not been aware. Not liking to be thus suddenly disturbed, the little animal gave the thief so sharp a bite on his thumb that he could not forbear yelling with pain, and the master of the house, alarmed at the unusual sound, came into the room, armed with a poker, just as the thief was escaping through the window. The watchman happening to be passing, the unwelcomed guest was given into custody, and as the geese at Rome had saved the capital by their cackling, so the little squirrel had saved his master's property by lodging in his coat pocket.

No creature is to be of use.—[From the German of Agnes Stein.

The London *Times* growls at the defeat of the English oarsmen in America, saying that the change of climate disturbed their training, and that the contest at best was a lottery. The *Times* likewise intimates that their boat was twice intentionally fouled.

PUBLIC REPORT

—OF A—

POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the Vegetine spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic which every one needs at some time, it surpasses any thing I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. HODGE, Police officer, Station 6,
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which, under the providence of God has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant.

BENJAMIN PEITINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place.

B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine. I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully.

L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser, and purifier of the blood, it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens street,
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TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE,

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NICE LOT OF FINE FRUIT TREES.

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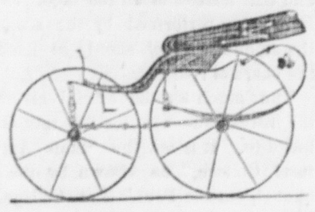

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York			9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.35 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m
"	"	Erie	10.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	9.10 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.40a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada			7.20 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.20 a. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.20 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
"	"	Renovo	4.15 p. m
"	"	Kane	8.45 p. m
"	"	Buffalo	
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila			8.00 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York			8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	9.10 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	7.40 a. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie			7.00 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	6.30 a. m
"	"	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.40 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	8.30 p. m
"	"	New York	7.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane			6.00 a m
"	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	11.20 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12.40 p m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	4.10 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.20 p m
"	"	New York	10.15 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.55 p. m
"	"	Washington	9.02 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.05 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	11.15 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.45 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Phila	7.00 a. m
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
"	"	New York	10.25 a m
SUNDAY EX. leaves Williamsport			8.15 a m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburgh	11.40 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3.30 p. m
"	"	New York	6.45 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 p. m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B., E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 199, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——If the Democratic *Watchman* isn't careful it will intimidate somebody presently.

——Now that the political excitement is abating, the hog committees are enabled to make their usual Sunday visits.

——They say that Centre county was well represented at the winding up of the Centennial show at Philadelphia on the 10th inst.

——L. A. Mackey's majority for Congress in this district is reported to be about 5,000. He run very much ahead of the Presidential ticket.

——As far as it has gone Grandfather Cooper is about as much elected as any of them, but he or his friends do not make near as much fuss about it.

——The Clearfield *Republican* says that the lumber camp of John Ardell, on Mosquito creek, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 5th inst.

——The *Reporter* says that Brinton Sharp husked 102 bushels of corn in one day at Emanuel Musser's, in Haines township, a short time ago. Now who can beat Brinton.

——The state of affairs in Europe is growing no better very fast. They say war is inevitable. The great powers are bound to fight and the bone of their contention is a Turkey bone.

——The *Reporter* says: The jury on the proposed new road from west end of Aaronsburg to intersect at Swartz's saw-mill with the Millheim road to the Forks, has made a report in favor of the same.

——The *Watchman*, with other bourbon papers, cries out with a loud voice, saying: "We have met the enemy and they"——. Would it not be just as well for them to wait till they are sure they are not the ones that are whipped.

——A Mr. Zerbe, of Centre Hall, claims to have raised twelve good sized ears of pop-corn on one stalk. That is a big story, and we do not believe there is anyone who will think worth it while to try and beat it, but perhaps they might match it with a big snake story.

——The Democracy came over the mountain with one thousand and thirty-eight majority for Tilden and to this result Haines contributed 94, Penn 254, Miles 222, Gregg 226, Potter 242. There is no need to send missionaries to the heathen, while there are places in Centre county in such moral and political darkness.

——Here is a remedy for small pox. We do not know of our own knowledge whether it will prove efficacious or not, but if any one was afflicted with this loathsome disease, it would not cost much, nor would the patient run any risk in trying the following remedy:

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine to the Liverpool *Mercury*, "if the worst case of small pox cannot be cured in three days, simply by the use of cream of tarter. One ounce of cream of tarter dissolved in a pint of water, drank at intervals, when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness and avoids tedious lingering." Cut this out.

CALMED DOWN.—The "fierce Democracy" of our town have been exceedingly quiet and lamb-like for the past week. We hear no more drunken yells for Jeff Davis and the "solid South," no more slinging stones and waving red flannel shirts. The Democratic countenance now wears considerable of an elongation, in consequence of the complete revolution wrought in the political situation since the day after the election. Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana have gone against them, which has such an effect that they appear "sad and lonely." They realize now that they crowed too soon, as later returns indicate. The fatted ox that was to have been killed, and the great barbecue that was to have been held on Halfmoon hill will not now come off, which will save our town from many a disgraceful act of vandalism, rowdyism, drunkenness, and all the other attendant evils that usually follow a Democratic jollification. We feel like congratulating our people on their escape from a disagreeable scene and an unnatural rebel jubilee in a Republican town.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.—We copy the following communication from the *Village Record*, a paper published in Chester county, this state, and one which has heretofore lost no opportunity to speak a word against the college. In speaking editorially of the communication, the record says:

In another column will be found a communication from a thoroughly informed correspondent in regard to the Pennsylvania State College, commonly known as the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. The communication takes exactly the other side from that held by the majority of farmers of Chester county in regard to the college, and we are glad to be able to present so clear a statement of the "other side."

We are also glad to see the other side presented to the readers of that paper. The college, under the present management, is fast becoming one of the institutions in which our state can feel a just pride, financially and every other way. The school is at present a success, and the credit for this favorable result belongs, in a great measure, to Gen. James A. Beaver, one of the trustees. It was by his advice that the present financial system was inaugurated, which is placing the institution upon a firm foundation, and preparing it for great influence. The communication is long, but believing it will be of local interest, we publish it in full.

EDITORS RECORD—*Dear Sirs*:—In a late number of the *Record* I notice, appearing in the form of an editorial, an article relating in part to the Pennsylvania State College, which conveys an erroneous impression as to the name and objects of the institution—a mistake which I find to be a very general one—and it is but an act of justice to the institution which prompts me to rectify the mistake by the following history of the college from its origin to the present time:

On the 13th of April, 1854, the Governor approved an act "To incorporate the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania." It provided for "An institution for the education of youth in the various branches of science, learning and practical agriculture as they are connected with each other." It also provided that the Board of Trustees should consist of the President of the State agriculture societies and the presidents of the county societies, thirteen of whom should constitute a quorum. It was supposed that the institution would be self-supporting and its income was limited to $25,000 per year; to guard against possible contingencies it was provided that the State Society might appropriate from its funds $10,000 for the needs of the school.

The working of such a Board of Trustees not proving satisfactory, another act was approved February 22, 1855, whereby it was proved that certain parties then named shall constitute the Board of Trustees, each of whom shall serve three years, and all vacancies to be filled by a convention of three delegates from each County Society in the State. This act also empowers these Trustees to select "The most eligible sight within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for its location, when they shall purchase or obtain by gift, grant or otherwise, a tract of land containing at least two hundred acres, and not exceeding two thousand." It is further stipulated in this act that the pupils shall "Perform all the labor necessary in the cultivation of the farm," but it in no way provides the funds for the purchase or erection of buildings, &c. This need was supplied by an act approved May 20, 1858, which provides "that the sum of $25,000 be and is hereby appropriated to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, to be paid out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." When it was proved to the satisfaction of the Governor that the institution had "received from some other source or sources one thousand dollars or upwards, the State Treasurer shall pay to the school an equal sum," but the amount so appropriated must not exceed $25,000 in addition to the first appropriation.

March 17, 1859, an act was approved providing that no ardent spirits or malt liquors should be sold anywhere within two miles of the school.

By an act, April 18, 1861, the sum of $49,000 was appropriated for the completion of the school building, to be large enough for the accommodation of 400 students.

May 1, 1862, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county decreed, upon the request of President Watts, that the name should be changed to that of "The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania."

By an act passed July 2d, 1862, our National Congress granted to the several States and Territories portions of the public lands in the proportion of 30,000 acres to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

By an act approved April 1, 1863, the State of Pennsylvania accepted the conditions imposed by Congress, and agreed to provide, in accordance with the act making the gift, "A College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts," and the Surveyor General is directed to dispose of the land scrip and invest the proceeds thereof in State stocks of this State, and apply the interest arising as herein directed—that is, pay it to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania for the support of a college, when, in the words of the act of Congress, "the leading object is, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanical arts." The land scrip alluded to sold for the sum of $439,186.80. By an act supplementary to this, approved April 11, 1866, the trustees were authorized to borrow a "sum of money not exceeding $80,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent., and taxes, with which to pay and consolidate all the debts of the institution."

By an act approved Feb. 19, 1867, the trustees of this college were directed to purchase three experimental farms—one in the eastern, one in the western, and one in the interior of the State; for this purchase one-tenth of the above fund was to be set apart and afterwards expended in the purchase of a farm at West Grove, Chester county, one at Indiana in Indiana county, and one at the College in Centre county.

Under a petition dated Jan. 26, 1874, the name of the institution was changed from Agricultural College of Penn'a to Penn'a State College, and the term of the annual election of trustees changed. By a decree of the Court, dated October 18, 1875, the number of the trustees was increased from thirteen to twenty-three, and that instead of all the labor on the farm being performed by the students, the amount thereof should be fixed by the board of trustees.

Thus much for the official history of the institution—next for the mistake alluded to. It is not the "State Agricultural College," as shown by the acts quoted, but the Penn'a State College, and is to devote its attention to agriculture, without excluding any other branch or mechanical art and including military tactics; it has given up one-tenth of its fund to agriculture, and besides this supports agriculture at the college.

From the acts which I have quoted it would seem that the debts have been incurred in the attempt to conduct the institution as a Farmers' High School and an Agricultural College, and has failed in a financial point of view. Just how much of the debt of $80,000 was incurred in this way I have no means of knowing but from the working of the act authorizing the trustees to borrow it is evident that most of it had been incurred previous to that date.

Leaving the past, let us examine into the condition of the college as it now stands, and in so doing endeavor to leave the word agriculture out of the question. It pays $5,600 interest upon this debt of $80,000, is paying off its floating debt at the rate of $6,000 per annum, gives the three experimental farms $2,500 per year, and educates a list of 137 students with nine professors and three assistants, and has on its list students who by work on the farm and in the institution pay their way through college and obtain a good education, fitting them for useful citizens. To do this the college has an income from the national government of $30,000 and a charge of $20 per year from each pupil for fuel, light and care of recitation and other rooms. You say "the Legislature will be asked to assume the debt of $80,000 standing against the college." As to the correctness of this I know nothing, but if correct the Penn'a State College management is not the responsible party, but rather the Farmers' High School and the Agricultural College which are now admitted failures, and have thus met the fate of most if not all institutions founded upon a purely agricultural basis; they both existed before their time, but the day will come when such an institution will be the pride of our state as they are in Germany and France. That they were premature is a misfortune to all well wishers of the cause, but this should not be charged to the institution as it now exists.

JUSTICE.

INDIAN SUMMER.—During the past two weeks we have been enjoying the beautiful temperature and haziness of the atmosphere, peculiar to this charming season. Why it is called Indian Summer is supposed to have originated from the fact that at this season of the year, the Indians were annually in the habit of gathering their accustomed stores of nuts, roots and game for the winter. The meteorogical phenomenon, however, is probably most directly associated with decay of vegetation. It occurs at the time of the year when the leaves have fallen, and when under the action of moisture, they begin to rapidly decompose. In this fermenting condition heat must be generated to a very sensible degree in the great forrests and woods with which the country abounds, and the evaporation attending the process would surcharge the air, creating a soft mist incident to the period. It is always a most welcome visitor, reminding us of the more genial seasons, coming, as it does, after the first bleak weather of our autumn, and is the first peculiar poetry of our climate, the adieu of summer before her annual departure.

——A young man of Northumberland county, named Lesher, recently husked one hundred and twenty bushels of corn in ten hours.

——Best assortment of dry goods, notions, &c., at bottom prices, at Valentines'.

——Fine line of black alpacas, cassimeres, &c., at Valentines'.

——It is not yet fully decided whether the weather for the next four years is to be hazy or slippery, although it looks very hazy just at this time.

——There has been a good deal of drunkenness on our streets of late, and "Wipe down your west" is the way they get things mixed.

——Fine and heavy groceries; best stock at bottom prices. Found at Valentines'.

——In view of the near approach of Thanksgiving, turkeys are receiving the kind attention of the farmers. We hope the one intended for this office will roost on a low limb.

——The largest, finest, and cheapest stock of men's, boys', and children's clothing, and hats, shirts, gloves, and underwear, are always to be found at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. tf

——There is a project on foot to secure a charter for a railroad from Millheim to Coburn Forks to intersect the Lewisburg Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad at that place. The distance is two and one-half miles. The road will be of great advantage to Millheim.

——"Pete, don't you enjoy the astronomical phenomena these fine evenings?" said a well-to-do citizen, residing in Bellefonte, to his colored employee, the other evening. "I 'clares to goodness, I never tried um; I allus buys my clothes from McClellan, in Brockerhoff row, on Alleghany street.

——Gov. Hayes sets a splendid example to his friends by his calm dignity and readiness to accept the will of the people. Gov. Tilden would but do his duty if he would put a stop to the reckless mischief-makers among his followers. Has he not the patriotism to tell his people that the laws must be obeyed? Has he not the good sense to repeat the calm advice given by Gov. Hayes, and to remind his followers that the actual results of elections are decided, not by hopes or boasts, but by official returns?

——J. Newman, Jr., of the New Eagle Clothing Store, says that he can, and does, sell clothing and every thing else in his line, from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than anybody in the county, and he gives a good and sound reason, namely: He pays his entire attention to the clothing trade, and consequently there is no room for any doubt that he can and will undersell all who keep a general stock of merchandise. Newman keeps the only regular clothing store in the county. Call and see him. tf

——We are very sorry to note unmistakable signs of the increase of drunkenness, in this place. We trust it is caused alone by the excitement and demoralization consequent upon the election, and may soon pass away. All friends of the cause should make special efforts to stop this evil. The work falls almost entirely upon the shoulders of the individual friends of temperance, law and order. Never be discoursged at drawbrcks, but fight the monster upon all occasions, and look for succuss in the future.

——An elderly darkey was inquiring of a policeman if he knew anything of his son Pete. The policeman replied that there was a young darkey in the lock-up for breaking up a prayer meeting with an axe handle. "Dat's him!" exclaimed the overjoyed parent. "He tole me he was a gwine to muse hisself." Having found out where his son was, the old darkey gave himself no further trouble, but went right off to the famous grocery of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, to lay in his week's stock of groceries. He is a level-headed old darkey, and knows where to buy groceries cheap for cash.

——Boy's, youth's, and men's clothing, cheap, at Valentines'.

THE POOR.—The coming winter is unquestionably to be a severe one, even in the mildest aspects of weather, to the large class of poor people who of necessity have been kept out of work the greater part of the year. The "times" have been exceptionally stringent, and many persons who have been accustomed to free and generous living have been compelled by the stress of fortune to curtail expenses in every possible way; as it is not to be wondered at that those who have always found life a hard struggle at best should now be severely pinched, and will be, as the cold season comes on, greatly troubled to obtain the smallest comforts—even the protection that is required to "keep soul and body together."

But as we can all foresee the suffering that is sure to come, each one of us should prepare to contribute, in some measure, toward its alleviation. Clothing, fuel, and food will all be needed, and each one in his own neighborhood may do the part of the Good Samaritan, and receive, not only the rich reward of thanksgiving from grateful hearts here, but bountiful blessings from above. Remember that "the poor we have always with us," and realizing it, let none who are well provided with comforts fail to perform their share of charitable work during the cold and bleakness of the approaching winter.

PERSONAL.—Thompson Barr, of St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Pa., is an old subscriber who is taking a fresh hold. We are glad to welcome him back again. He called upon us October 24; we found him to be an agreeable and affable gentleman. Call again when you are around this way.

—William H. Neff, of Howard, called October 19 and paid to January 1, 1877. Mr. Neff is prompt pay and a good Republican we doubt not. Three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler.

—Thomas Merryman, of Olivia, called upon us October 26, and deposited a two dollar bill in our keeping, for which he has our thanks. This pays his subscription to September 20, 1877. We hope our patrons will bear in mind that from now to the first or January we want all the money we can get. Therefore follow Mr. Merryman's example, and walk up to the captain's office and settle that little bill. We have on our subscription books over two thousand dollars, and now we say to some of our tardy patrons, bring that money in, we want it.

—F. W. Crider, of Bellefonte, called October 20, and gave us a pile of greenbacks. Well, he has got them. He also promised us an advertisement, but we have not seen the copy yet. Mr. Crider is in the lumber business, and sells low for short credit or cash—he would just as willingly take the cash as the short credit. He furnished the lumber for Shortlidge & Co.'s elevator cheaper than they could get it anywhere else. He is business all over, as any one will find if they have dealings with him, and he always deals on the square.

—J. Lowery, of West Union, Iowa, is an old subscriber, and a prompt paying one. October 21 he sent to us, by mail, his subscription to April 5, 1877. Our terms to subscribers outside of the county are cash in advance, unless we have been so long acquainted with them that we can overstep these rules as a personal favor.

—It is some time since we have written personal notices until last week, when we found we had a long list of friends to notice, and we are therefore unable to give each one much space. Among our visitors were many whom we see but seldom, and then it is only long enough for them to pay us, and then they are off again only to return when the next years' subscription is due. We will not disguise the fact that we are always glad to see our patrons at least once a year, and hope all will make it a point to visit us at least as often as that. Mr. William Cobble, of Houserville, is one who never forgets his yearly visit. He called upon us Oct. 26th, and paid to June 7, '77. Now let some one who is reading our paper without having paid for it follow Mr. Cobble's example, and come and see us within the next two weeks, and do not forget to bring the government dust.

WHY BUSINESS IS DULL.—There is a general complaint all over the country regarding dull trade. Many wonder why this is so. If they will give the matter a thought they will see that much of the dullness of trade is due to the recent Centennial Exhibition. There is not a village in the country that has not furnished its quota of visitors to the city. Each of those visitors must have taken from ten to one hundred dollars along to pay for the expenses of the trip, according to the distance they had to travel and the duration of their visit. The amount thus expended has been taken away from the respective neighborhoods in which they live, never again to return, and a large portion of the expenditure is now being made up by retrenchment and economizing in the home expenses. We know of instances where every economy has been practiced the whole year, and will continue to be practiced for months to come, in consequence of the expenses of a trip to the Centennial. This, of course, lessens the volume of trade just that amount, and when we consider the thousands who have thus reduced and are reducing their daily purchases, is it any wonder that country merchants and business men find trade dull and the city wholesale merchants complain that their sales are so light? The railroads and the hotel and boarding house keepers in the city have been the gainers by the Exhibition, but to the country at large it has been a very heavy loss and one which will be felt for a long time to come.

——Mr. G. L. Morlock, who has lately been a local editor on the Lock Haven *Enterprise*, has thrown down the quill and gone to school teaching. He is known to many people in this county, and we believe has taught school in more than one district in the Bald Eagle valley. We have no doubt but that he will succeed in his present place.

——Goodlander, of the Clearfield *Republican*, is happy because the Junior Sons of '76 did not elect their ticket in Clearfield county, and writes a long editorial on the important subject.

——Only one price, no misrepresentation, good goods a specialty, bottom prices, and polite attention are the rules at Valentines'.

——They are trying to organize a brass band at Philipsburg. Hope they may succeed.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The first week in January, having been for a long time very generally observed by Christians in many lands as a week of concerted prayer, the British organization of the Evangelical Alliance has prepared and published the following programme, which is commended as a basis of subjects, to be modified as may be more acceptable to Christians in the several countries:

Sunday, Jan. 7.—Sermons:—Christian fellowship. 1 John 1:7.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Thanksgiving and confession—in the review of the past year.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—Prayer for the Holy Spirit on the universal church, Joel 2:28;—for its deliverance from error and corruption, and its increase of faith, activity, holiness, and christian charity.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—Prayer for families:—for the unconverted; for sons and daughters at school and college, and for those abroad; for any in sickness, trouble, or temptation, and for those who have been recently added to the church.

Thursday, Jan. 11.—Prayer for nations:—for rulers, magistrates, and statesmen; for philanthropic and benevolent institutions; for a pure literature, the spread of sound education among the people, and the maintenance of peace.

Friday, Jan. 12.—Prayer for Christian mission to the Jews and Gentiles, Luke 24:47; for Sunday schools, and for the conversion of the world to Christ.

Saturday, Jan. 13.—Prayer for the observance of the Christian Sabbath; for the promotion of temperance; and for the safety of those "who go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters."

Sunday, Jan. 14.—Sermons:—One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, Epheas. 4:5, 6.

——We call the attention of our readers to the large standing advertisement of Valentine & Co.'s new store, in Humes' new block, on Alleghany street. This store is now opened to the public, and our friends will do well to give the new store a visit. There can be found every thing to be found in any store in the county, and everything fresh and new. No old shelf-worn goods can be found there, and no stale groceries. All good, fresh and new, and sold at the lowest market price. We would also call especial attention to to-days supplement, in which interesting matter, crowded out of our regular issue, can be found, together also with a showy advertisement of the new store, and the proclamation of the manager, Mr. Herman. Everything he says can be depended upon, as his reputation for fair dealing is well established in this community. Let every one call at the new store once, and they will be sure to go the second time.

——Our Bellefonte young ladies look upon a boy as a nuisance until after he is sixteen years of age when in their estimation he doubles up in value each year until after a while like a meerschaum pipe he becomes priceless.

"And the star-spangled banner in triumph we'll raise,
O'er the land of the free and our President Hayes."

——Buy your boots and shoes at Valentines', because you can do best there.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, NOV. 15, 1876.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob new	40
Corn, shelled old	40
Oats	25
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 18, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	118	118¼
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	110¾	110¾
" " " '65, J. and J	112¾	113
" " " '67, " "	115¾	116¼
" " " '68, " "	116¾	117
" 10-40 coupon	114¾	114¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	123¾	124
New 5's, Reg. 1881	119¼	112¾
" " c 1881	112¾	112¾
Gold	109¼	109¾
Silver	109	100
Pennsylvania	45¾	45¾
Reading	22¾	23
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14¼
Lehigh Navigation	28¾	28¾
" Valley	49¾	49¾
United R. R. of J	136	136¾
Oil Creek	8¾	9
Northern Central	27	57¾
Central Transportation	39	40
Nesquehoning	50¾	52
North Pennsylvania	48	49
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '82	107	107¾